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AN UNKNOWN NUMBER DIE

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR KOUTS, IND.

A Rear-End Collision Results in the Death of Perhaps Thirty Persons—Ten Bodies Taken from the Debris—Those Who Escape Compelled to Stand About and Watch the Other Passengers Die in the Burning Cars—Efforts to Suppress the Facts.

KOUTS STATION, Ind., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—On the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, three miles west of here, last night at 12:20 o'clock a fast freight-train crashed into the rear of a passenger-train, and from the wreck which this collision occasioned ten human bodies have already been taken, and perhaps double or even treble that number of people were burned beyond all means of recognition. Two persons are fatally injured and a number of others more or less seriously disabled. This dreadful catastrophe occurred at the State ditch water-tank. Passenger-train No. 12 left Chicago at 7:45 last evening, on time. Near Palmer Station the engine became disabled and could only drive on one side. At Boone Grove, three miles west of the scene of the catastrophe, the train was two hours late. Ten minutes after freight-train No. 48, carrying dressed beef, left the same station. The passenger engineer stopped at the water-tank to take water, and had come down from his cab to attempt to move his engine forward with a crowbar far enough to get his tender under the water-spout when the freight-train came crashing into the rear passenger-car. The passenger-train was driven by the force of the collision about 100 yards forward on the track, and then ensued a scene never to be forgotten by those who escaped from the wreck with their lives. In an instant the smoking-car, a passenger-coach, and the sleeping-car were on fire and the passengers being roasted to death. They were caught between the seats or broken débris, and prayers and cries for help were mingled with the roaring of the flames. As the accident occurred so late at night and the place being over half a mile from any habitation the work of rescue was left solely to the train-men and a few passengers who escaped uninjured. Even then the heat was so intense that these few could approach the cars for only a few moments, and then they had to stand by paralyzed with horror at the awful scene.

In a few minutes the cars and their unfortunate inmates were reduced to ashes. Nothing was left of the former but the iron used in their construction and of the latter only a few charred bones to show that they once belonged to human beings.

THE DEAD.

So far nothing definit is known of the identity of the dead except the following:

DR. PERRY of North Judson, Ind.
DR. PERRY'S WIFE.
DR. PERRY'S DAUGHTER, aged 11.
A YOUNG IRISH WOMAN.
A HUNGARIAN FAMILY NAMED MILLER from Dundee, Ill., consisting of father, mother, three boys, and one girl on their way to the old country. Only one of these, Herman, a young boy, escaped, and he was so severely injured that he will not live until morning.

Dr. Perry was a prominent Mason and an ex-Representative of Stark County.

This morning at the scene of the wreck the débris was scattered round as it had been left after the conflagration. The engine, baggage-car, and express-car were not crushed, having broken loose from the passenger-coaches. The engine and nine of the freight-cars with their contents were demolished.

According to the best estimate obtainable late tonight—for only an estimate is possible—fully thirty persons suffered injuries more or less serious.

This afternoon when the reporters, who had been long delayed in reaching Kouts owing to the secretiveness of the railroad officials, began at last to arrive there was little in the aspect of the village to indicate the calamity that had so recently taken place. All the dead bodies had been carefully removed from sight, only two of the wounded were still in the village, and the local employés of the road were deaf and dumb to all seekers after information. The Coroner was obliged to go to Huntington, over fifty miles distant, to obtain the statements of witnesses, and the villagers seemed wholly at sea regarding the extent of the disaster. About the only person willing to tell the details of the horror was Dr. C. W. McKee. The doctor is a prosperous-looking, intelligent man of about 37, who promptly responded in the dead of the night to a call that he take a hand-car and go to the scene of the wreck, three miles from his residence. Dr. McKee rendered noble service. He had scant time to give his experience in detail, but stated that to the best of his knowledge it would not be overstating the facts to say that the collision had cost the lives of fully thirty people. It was shortly after 1 o'clock this morning when he reached the wreck, and he immediately began to give his services to the wounded. Those who were badly hurt when the crash came, he says, must have had little chance for their lives, so quickly had the cars taken fire and so thorough was the work of the flames. As an illustration of the destruction and the difficulty of arriving at a correct idea of its magnitude, the doctor said that probably not a soul would have been made aware of the all but total wiping out of the Miller family of six had not their boy been saved. Dr. McKee stated that only nine bodies had been recovered, and they were so badly charred as to be almost beyond recognition, the most left of any of them being a blackened trunk, and in some cases little beyond a few handfuls of ashes.

The few remains of the dead were placed in cases to await possible recognition, but a strange proceeding on the part of the railroad officials was the hurrying away this morning of all the injured before the County Coroner could obtain their testimony. For the inquest, however, two witnesses were left, the young Hungarian Miller, who was too weak to be moved, and a young Irish-American named McCooe, who was missed in the hurry. McCooe is a native of Boston and was returning home from a visit to Chicago. He was resting easily and willingly granted an interview.

Dr. Perry and his wife and child were jammed between the seats, and although the doctor reached partly through the window he perished before aid could be rendered. A young man returning from Idaho to his home in Ohio was caught under the stove and never moved. An Irish woman, about 35 years old, whose friends accompanied her to the station and whose husband, as McCooe supposed, said to her at parting, "Good-by, God bless you," also perished within a few seats from McCooe. While the railroad authorities give the number of lost at from eight to ten, McCooe thinks that at least double that number must have perished. He was sitting in the middle coach, and while he knew nothing of the sleeping-car he says the loss of life in the smoking-car must have been far greater than what occurred in his coach.

CHATSWORTH HORRORS REPEATED.

The worst horrors of Chatsworth were repeated in the wreck. A dozen blood-stained, smoke-begrimed, injured victims of railroad carelessness or blundering were brought into the little station-house of the village early this morning, and this afternoon ten charred corpses, victims of the same blundering or carelessness, were laid upon the station platform, while three miles west, down the track of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway, near a lonely old water-tank, lay the piles of fearfully tangled débris which marked the spot of the collision.

Where to lay the blame for this horrible accident is as yet hard to say. The train-dispatcher and the engineer of the freight are certainly not inexcusable. The train-men claim that the fog was so dense it was impossible to see a light 100 yards ahead, and that when the light of the passenger-train was discernible it was then too late to stop. John Dorsey, the engineer of the freight-train, escaped with little injury, while neither Engineer Barney Connor nor Conductor Parks of the passenger-train received any injury.

The conduct of the railroad officials in hurrying off the injured passengers from here is severely criticised and looks as if there was a determination to conceal the real extent of the catastrophe. At the scene of the accident nothing could be learned from the railroad officials or employés, and it was only at considerable pains that the facts here given were ascertained.

A WOMAN'S BRAVERY.

A thrilling incident of the wreck is related by the station agent. It is the story of a young lady from Ohio, whose name could not be remembered. She was one of the passengers on the ill-fated train, and when the crash came, with presence of mind and energy worth of a man, she seized an ax from its resting place on the side of the car and hewed her way through to a window. Her own safety assured, her thoughts turned to the helpless unfortunates whose cries for assistance sounded behind her. They did not call in vain, for she rushed in the direction of the cries and personally aided three persons from the wreck. She said: "I did all I could and would have continued had I not heard Dr. Perry crying and moaning piteously that his feet were burning; then my strength gave way and I was compelled to desist and seek assistance myself."

William Gaghyan, the conductor of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg construction-train now working between Kouts and Hebron, a small station ten miles west of Kouts, saw something of the results of the accident. His construction-train runs into Kouts every evening with its load of tired workmen. The conductor sleeps in the one little hotel of which the town boasts. He was wakened at 4 o'clock this morning to take out a Wabash train that had been delayed by the wreck. Upon going down-stairs in the hotel he found all in confusion. In the little parlor of the hotel a boy about 15 years was stretched upon the floor, with just enough life left in his body to speak in faint whispers to those who asked him about the accident. In the room off the parlor another boy was lying with serious bruises about the head. In one of the upper rooms he learned that the engineer of the wrecked freight-train was lying almost at the point of death. So hideous were these sights and so piteous were the cries of anguish which were to be heard on all sides that the sturdy conductor hurried to his duties, glad to escape such a scene.

STORIES TOLD BY THE WOUNDED.

In the little sitting-room of the cottage which serves as a hotel in this little town two of the wounded still remained late this afternoon. Herman Miller, the boy survivor of the Bohemian family, is stretched on the one lounge in the low, dark room. His head is fearfully battered and his right leg is fractured. The other wounded man is Joseph McCool, the bartender. His injuries are for the most part internal and are not so severe but that his recovery is possible. He was able to tell of the awful occurrence as follows:

I was in the passenger coach at the time of the accident, which was next to the last car in the train. Just before midnight I went into the smoker, which was just ahead of our car, and chatted for an hour and came back to the coach with a young man who sat down near me, and that was the last I've seen or expect to see of the poor fellow. Just as I had stretched myself out to go to sleep, and before I had closed my eyes there was an awful crash, which, God help me, I never want to hear again. I could feel myself thrown violently toward the top of the car and then I became insensible. On the way up I realized that all was confusion in the car, and that canes, valises, rods of iron, and lamps were in the air about me. I must have regained my consciousness in a very short time, for when I awoke all was darkness in the car and the horrible shrieks and piercing wails of agony almost deafening. In the end of the car furthest from me the stove was overturned and the flames were just starting to spread with magical rapidity. There was some sort of a new gas-lamp in the car, with reservoiers reaching from one to the other. The flames leaped up the sides, and in less time than I can tell it the gas was burning the whole length of the coach over our heads. I was wedged between two seats, where I could not move a limb of my body, and there I watched the fire slowly creep upon me. It was a terrible sight. In the end of the coach near the fire I could see a lady caught between the seats as I was. The fire slowly crept across the car and her dress caught fire, and there in agony she burned before my very eyes. Just across from my seat I noticed soon before the accident a man with his wife and daughter. I saw them, also, crushed together and burned. Just as the flames were blazing but a foot or two away from me a man pulled me into the aisle and said "Come to the window." He must have mistaken me for some one else, for the moment he had looked closely at my face he dropped me and hurried through the window with an exclamation of evident disappointment. I then painfully crawled after him to safety.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S EXPLANATION.

Superintendent Parsons of the Chicago & Atlantic Road was seen late in the afternoon gloomily pacing the station platform. He was extremely taciturn, and was very sure that no more bodies could be, by any possibility, under the wreck. Only nine persons had been killed, he declared, and not more than eleven or twelve hurt; none of the latter seriously. He admitted that no flagman had been sent back from the passenger-train when the stop was made. Mr. Parsons said that the trainmen depended upon a semaphore light fully 2,000 feet in the rear of where the stop was made. The conductor of the train had pulled the cord for this light when he stepped from his train. This would throw the glare of a red danger-signal on the track. The night, however, was foggy and the engineer of the fast freight must have failed to see the signal. Superintendent Parsons thought the accident would have been a very ordinary one had not the stove in the sleeper upset. That caused the destruction of the sleeper, two coaches, and baggage-car, and in the main was doubtless the cause of the loss of life. Coroner Scatherman, Mr. Parsons said, reached the scene from Valparaiso about 11:30 o'clock a. m., and, after viewing the débris and making some inquiries, had found it necessary to go to Huntington in search of witnesses. The wounded, Mr. Parsons explained, had been taken there as early as possible, and the passengers who were unhurt, to the number of twenty-five, had been forwarded to their destinations without delay.

Coroner Scatherman did not impanel a jury, as that procedure is not a necessity according to the law of Indiana. At the wreck the Coroner was met by Mr. Johnson, the attorney of the railroad, and being told that the engineer of the freight had been taken with other survivers to Huntington decided to go there, which he did in company with the railroad lawyer and several other gentlemen. The Coroner is well spoken of among the people of Kouts. They did not criticise his action in going to Huntington, believing he is but doing his duty. The Coroner is described as being a rather young man to be charged with such an important duty as determining the responsibility for the wreck.

AT THE SCENE OF THE WRECK.

The water tank is in one of the swamps which cover a great portion of Northwestern Indiana. Not a single building of any sort is in sight. On every side are sloughs and stagnant pools of water with tracts of bog lands between. Here and there a lump of willows or stout weeds breaks the monotony of the watery waste. The tank stands on a tall platform by the side of the track. A little shed virtually forming a part of the tank is where the pumping machinery is sheltered and where the queer little man who attends the machinery has his bunk. For a long time he has not used it, but every night has ridden into Kouts on his railroad velocipede and there spent the night, leaving the tank entirely alone. This man, whose name is Orf Fravel, was in his shed tonight, however, and was asked what precautions were taken in his absence to prevent such catastrophes as that which had just occurred. "Not a precaution," he answered, "except a sort of a thing they call a semaphore. It's an English contrivance, and is supposed to act as a signal, but it doesn't."

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The Pullman was the "Warwick" and was in charge of C. E. Harmon, conductor, and R. Lincoln, porter.

N. M. Pomeroy and wife were in the sleeper of the ill-fated train. Mr. Pomeroy is a member of the banking firm of Pomeroy Bros. of Troy, Pa. He had been on a vacation in the West and was on his way home with his wife. He was a cripple, using crutches. A nephew who is in Chicago fears that both were killed.

The following was received in Chicago at 1 o'clock this morning:

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Oct. 11.—I cannot as yet give the names of the killed. There were eight adults and one child killed. Two of the wounded are at Kouts now. I know nothing of any others wounded.

A. P. SCATHERMAN, Coroner of County.

MR. POWDERLY'S ENEMIES

A PLAN TO DRIVE THEM FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

A Fight in the General Assembly Brewing—A New Law Making the Members of the Executive Board Appointive by the Master Workman to Be Presented—This Will Give Powderly a Chance to Drop Barry and Bailey.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Before the convening of the annual assembly of the Knights of Labor in this city there was considerable newspaper comment regarding the anti-Powderly element, which was claimed existed within the confines of the organization. To all queries, however, there was but one answer: "There's nothing in it." Individually and collectively the delegates all seemed to reiterate the feeling of united and hearty confidence' in earnest support of Powderly's administration. But the deepest water makes the smoothest surface, and beneath there may be strong currents. This is the case with the Knights. Confusion will be precipitated by the report of the Committee on Law, if rumor is right. Of all the various committees and boards in its organization there is none within its confines as important as the Committee on Law. This committee, consisting of seven members, has been so arranged that they are all appointive officers. Powderly's colleague from his own district, District Assembly 16, Scranton, Pa., is none other than Dan Campbell, Chairman of this committee. The present officers of the Knights of Labor were elected last year at the Richmond convention, and by the constitution hold office for two years. At the time of the election there was considerable trouble stirred up by several Eastern assemblies, which resulted in developing an anti-Powderly element. Foreseeing this Mr. Powderly combined his forces among the general officers, who are Hayes, from District Assembly 31, New Brunswick, N. J., Secretary of the Executive Board, and General Secretary Litchman, and has been at work to defeat this opposition. The opposition consists of several delegates who were elected to the Executive Board, representing the anti-Powderly constituency. As there are only seven members of the Executive Board this faction was supposed to be represented by Barry, of East Saginaw, Mich.; Bailey, of Shawnee, O.; and A. A. Carlton, of Boston, Mass. It was through the antagonism of George E. McNeill that Carlton was elected to represent the element in his district. Carlton's known ability and conservatism has been displayed to good advantage in his position, but Barry and Bailey, however, have carried on a relentless war against their chief.

Just how to get Barry and Bailey off the board as executive counseling officers has been a problem. In his annual report, read before the convention last Friday, General-Secretary Litchman approached the matter by the following: "I recommend that Sec. 23 of the constitution be so amended that the control of the clerical force in the department of the General Secretary shall be under the sole control of that office." Following his general report are printed a few pages of "proposed amendments to the constitution" in the way of recommendations from him, which of course were referred to the Committee on Law. He says: "Amend Art. 3 by adding a section conferring upon the General Master Workman the power to appoint and remove the members of the General Executive Board." Of course this recommendation will be reported favorably upon by the Committee on Law, and in case the vote goes through Messrs. Barry and Bailey will be hors du combat very speedily; but in order to make assurance doubly sure the following recommendation is made: "The elective officers of the General Assembly shall be General Master Workman, General Worthy Foreman, General Secretary, General Treasurer, General Executive Board of six members, in addition to the General Master Workman, no two of whom shall be from the same State, and a coöperative board of six. These officers shall serve for the term of one year, and till their successors are duly qualified." This will without doubt be reported on favorably by the Committee on Law, and in case it finds favor will precipitate an immediate election. Powderly will be elected without a struggle, and, depending upon his immense personal popularity, will pull his friends Litchman and Hayes safely through. But when it comes to electing Barry and Bailey to the Executive Board again that is an altogether different matter. It is a fact well known that Hayes, the Secretary of the Executive Board, calculating upon the possibility of this amendment being passed, went through New Jersey a couple of months ago, where he exerted his utmost influence to secure the sending of delegates pledged in support of the Powderly administration. It is said, in case this amendment should carry, that in order to prevent the election of Barry and Bailey the Powderly faction will have some charges to prefer. It is expected that Barry and Bailey will make counter-charges, including maladministration in office, usurping the prerogatives of office for personal aggrandizement, and other disclosures of a sensational nature.

Upon the call to order of the Knights of Labor General Assembly this afternoon T. B. Barry moved that the Finance Committee be instructed to act first upon the accounts of the General Executive Board. This was carried. The convention then appropriated $5,000 for the prosecution of the Capitol syndicate of Texas for introducing foreign contract labor in violation of the National law. The Committee on Coöperation presented a document requesting legislation on the subject and asking that lecturers be sent out to educate the members of the order up to the coöperative idea. It was further requested that a printing office be established, in which all the printing of the order might be done. After some discussion the report was referred back for further consideration.

A report from the Committee on the Good of the Order favorable to the establishment of fraternal relations with the Patrons of Husbandry and Farmers' National Alliance was adopted, and General Master Workman Powderly appointed the whole convention a committee to carry out the spirit of the suggestion. Resolutions recommending the early closing of business places to give employés an opportunity for relaxation and mental development were adopted. Upon application being made it was agreed to send the General Lecturer to the Pacific coast for three months during the coming year. To facilitate the spread of the order among the newly-arrived foreign element it was decided to publish the constitution and ritual in Polish, Bohemian, and Italian.

The delegates were anything but talkative today on account of the publication of the anarchy discussion yesterday. It had been decided to expunge the whole matter from the record and carefully keep the thing secret. During the morning session the convention took up the matter of investigating into the facts having been made public without the consent of the body. The door keepers and Press Committee, it is said, were called upon to testify as to how the matter got outside the convention hall. The matter took up a good deal of the forenoon session, without any satisfactory information being obtained.

Last Wednesday night, after Michael Davitt addressed the Knights of Labor convention, a secret meeting of the leading officials was held. Mr. Davitt was made a member of the order and a Knight of Labor organizer, it being proposed to have him organize the members of the Irish Land League into a special district of the Knights of Labor. Much opposition is expected to this project from English and Scotch Knights.

The most important matter discussed this evening was the old New York-Philadelphia trouble. The representatives of the carpet-weavers' district say they have new facts to be brought before the committee. John Morrison was before the committee, as were also Delegates McGinn and Murray. They have enlisted the coöperation of quite a number of delegates and there is likely to be at least a "little unpleasantness" tomorrow if the General Assembly refuses to reinstate the district.

OTHER LABOR MATTERS.

Printers to Make an Effort to Compromise the Nine-Hour Question.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 11.—William Aimison, President of the International Typographical Union, announces to all subordinate unions that at a meeting of the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union, held here today for the purpose of conference and for the consideration of the nine-hour law adopted at the Buffalo session, it was unanimously

"*Resolved*, That a committee of seven be appointed to confer with a like committee of the Publishers' Association, which meets in Chicago Tuesday, Oct. 18, whose duty it shall be to endeavor to bring about that harmony of feeling and action which should exist between all honorable employers and employés and to secure, if possible, a recognition of the rights of both parties.

"That the enforcement of the nine-hour law and all its provisions be suspended, and that all subordinate unions under the jurisdiction of this body be notified that they are hereby required to withdraw the demand made Sept. 1, 1887, and that the conditions of this resolution remain in force until further notice by this Executive Council of the result of the proposed conference."

The following are appointed members of the Conference Committee aforementioned which will meet at McCoy's Hotel, Chicago, Oct. 17: Jacob Cobb, Cincinnati; O. L. Smith, Denver; George Clark, St. Louis; A. Robertson, Chicago; Martin Knowles, Chicago; A. P. Marston, Washington; W. A. Armour, Nashville.

MR. GARRETT STILL ANGRY.

He Refused to Attend Yesterday's Meeting—His Health Good.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—That Robert Garrett is still very angry about the disposition made of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph was demonstrated today by his failure to attend the meeting of the Finance Committee of the company. It had been arranged to hold this meeting on Mr. Garrett's return, and it was important that he should attend. Although it was given out yesterday at his country seat that Mr. Garrett would remain there for several days to rest from the fatigue of his voyage and his activity in New York, he drove into the city last evening and spent two hours at the Maryland Club and appeared as hearty and in as happy and contented a frame of mind as usual. When he did not show himself at his office today more surprise was expressed than yesterday. Many business-men and members of the directory called today as they did yesterday and were told that Mr. Garrett would not be at the office today. It was also reported that he would not likely attend the monthly meeting of the directors tomorrow, but would send any statement he had to make in the way of explanation in writing. Members of the Maryland Club who were in Mr. Garrett's company last evening declare that he refrained from passing any comment on Mr. Gould or saying anything about the deal. As regards tomorrow's meeting, there is lots of speculation. The impression prevails that the company will declare a dividend. One of the directors said that he thought a dividend would be declared and that it would not be less than 3 per cent. A member of the Finance Committee stated that Mr. Garrett is angry with Mr. Burns, the President pro tem. of the company, for what was done during his absence in Europe. This director also said that there is no doubt that Mr. Garrett would like to interfere with the sale if he could do so with a prospect of success, but that as all efforts would undoubtedly prove futile he has concluded to let things take their course.

At the meeting today it was said that the earnings of the main stem for September exceeded the August earnings by $120,000. There was a decided increase in earnings east of the Ohio River, while there was a falling off west of the Ohio River. It is stated that Mr. Garrett was not pleased with the sale of the telegraph system, because he believes he could have obtained $1,000,000 more for it. It is thought now among the directors that the Pullman-car system of the road will not be sold, at least for some time, as the road is in good condition. A director stated that Mr. Garrett controls sufficient of the stock of the road to reëlect himself President, but thought he would not do so.

THE HAYMARKET MONUMENT FUND.

Over $1,300 in Cash Received and $1,698 Subscribed.

Subscriptions to the Haymarket Monument Fund now amount to $1,698.55, the amount of cash on hand being $1,310.05. The cash on a Union League Club subscription of $388.50 is yet to come in. The subscriptions for yesterday were as follows:

R. B. CROUCH & CO. AND EMPLOYES.

R. B. Crouch & Co.	$ 5.00	F. Moore	50
C. B. Wiser	1.00	E. E. Bast	50
O. P. Chase	1.00	W. P. Arnold	25
G. R. Thompson	50	M. H. Brennon	25
J. F. Walsh	50	John Linders	25
W. E. Harmon	50	Ed Fredricks	25
C. O. Wilson	50	C. Shepherd	25
A. B. Dickinson	50	E. Gardner	25
J. H. Minogue	50	M. Carmody	25
Robert Moore	50		
John Bremner	50	Total	$13.75

STRAUSS, GOODMAN, YONDORF & CO.

A. Strauss	$ 5.00	C. Christensen	50
H. Goodman	5.00	E. Jaenne	50
S. Yondorf	3.00	A. Kraus	50
E. Rose	2.00	G. Nehrings	50
Jos. Pomroy Jr.	1.00	L. H. Goodman	50
H. H. Kinne	1.00	A. Dorsey	50
J. D. James	1.00	J. Fischer	50
S. P. Pugsley	1.00	F. A. Jaeckel	50
I. Meyer	1.00	C. Lang	50
D. Berlizheimer	1.00	W. McCullough	50
S. H. Kirckberger	1.00	Dan R. Sellegman	50
Leon A. Strauss	1.00	I. L. Fosse	50
B. A. Phelps	1.00	C. Lichtensteds	50
J. A. Clark	1.00	A. H. Cook	50
L. S. Slocum	1.00	F. Smith	50
W. S. Tucker	1.00	B. Vogel	50
D. P. Brannin	1.00	J. Dowd	50
Jos. Westenberger	1.00	G. Dolejsi	50
D. Yondorf	1.00	J. Jacobson	50
M. Shannon	1.00	A. Weinberg	50
H. X. Strauss	50	G. W. Murray	25
J. W. Mahoney	50	A. Sluowski	25
D. G. Dratz	50	L. O. Fitzpatrick	25
N. Zimmerman	50	A. Micheals	25
M. Weber	50		
J. Morris	50	Total	$45.00

OTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A. Peterson	$ 5.00	Less amt. to be rec'd fr. Union League	388.50
Geo. P. Bay	5.00		
J. P. Reynolds	5.00		
T'l. yesterday	73.75		
Pre. acknowl'ed	1,624.80	Cash on hand	$1,310.05

RECORD IN THE ANARCHISTS' CASE.

A Transcript of Seventeen Volumes Just Completed at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The transcript of the record in the Anarchists' case was completed this evening by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and will be forwarded to Chicago tonight. There are 8,950 pages, with an average of 275 words to the page. The whole is bound in seventeen volumes. There has been a delay of one or two days, owing to the non-arrival of Herr Most's book, from which the attorneys for the defense make certain extracts. The preparation of this record has been laborious, but of necessity accurate. Among the attorneys here there has been little expression of opinion as to the probable outcome of the application to the Supreme Court of the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The curious story from Chicago that there is now in this city a reporter in possession of evidence which would clear the condemned Anarchists, and who is being paid large sums of money by certain Chicago papers to stay away from that city, was to a certain extent confirmed today by Col. Hinton of the *Leader*, who had been informed of the matter. He says he knows the name of the man, but it would defeat the ends of justice to divulge it at this time. At the office of the *Star*, where it was stated the reporter had worked, no one answering the description was known.

Wrapping-Paper Makers.

The wrapping-paper makers of the Northwest met at the Sherman House yesterday, the Hon. M. B. Castle of Sandwich presiding and George P. Brown of Fort Madison Secretary. The attendance was quite large, representing all the States west of the Alleghenies. Reports were received from twenty-four mills, many of them the largest in the Territory, showing that there was no surplus of paper on hand. The mills reported that they were 2,000 tons behind their orders, and in the last thirty days had refused more orders than they had taken. A report from those present on the crop of straw showed that there was a general shortage, it being more and more difficult to secure. Some mills have shut down because they could not get a supply. The feeling was that paper was still too low for its cost, but that it was not advisable to advance the price radically, $1.50 at the mill being about right. A resolution was adopted that the members of this association would keep off straw board if the members of the straw board association would not make straw wrapping paper either in their own or leased mills.

The next meeting will be held at the same place the second Tuesday in November.

A RAILROAD COMPETITOR

PEORIA CONVENTION TO SECURE A NATIONAL WATERWAY.

Nearly 600 Delegates Assemble to Forward the Project of Connecting the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan—Organization of the Convention and the Addresses—Senator Cullom Made Permanent Chairman—Committees Appointed—A Paper by Maj. Handbury.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—At the river convention today the names of 595 delegates were registered. A finer-looking body of men never assembled in any convention in the United States. The number of elderly men among the delegates is unusually large for an American convention. The convention hall was a perfect forest of American flags, which were hanging from every point within reach when the convention was called to order this morning. The meeting of the convention proper was preceded by a caucus of the Illinois delegates in the hall, at which no one was barred, but none but Illinois delegates voted. Immediately after this Gov. Oglesby, the Temporary Chairman of the convention, was escorted to the stage by Col. Isaac Taylor of Peoria, Chairman of the committee originating the call for the convention. Bishop Spalding of Peoria Catholic Diocese invoked the blessing of the Almighty on the labors of the convention. Mayor Kinsy of Peoria then delivered the following short address of welcome:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: As the Chief Magistrate of this city I have the honor to extend to you, each and all, our most hearty and cordial welcome. Our city, situated as it is upon the banks of Lake Peoria, about midway between the waters of the Mississippi and the broad waters of Lake Michigan, has preëminent claims as a suitable and proper place for a convention of this character. You have assembled here today for the purpose, I understand, of exchanging views and maturing plans looking to the improvement of the Illinois River and the construction of a ship canal from its headwaters to Lake Michigan, thus uniting the two great water routes that almost span this continent. The commercial benefits that would accrue to the Nation by the successful completion of this great enterprise are beyond computation, and its advantages from a military standpoint are recognized and accepted by all who have given the question a thought. You have then, gentlemen, a work to perform, if completed, that is broad and National, and it rests with you to formulate a memorial to Congress that will so present this subject and be so strong, full, and convincing that its merits will be recognized by that body and will compel such legislation by it as will insure the speedy construction of this great National improvement. I now have the pleasure of inviting you, as our guests, to participate in an excursion on Lake Peoria and also in a public reception this evening, when we hope for a better personal acquaintance. Your presence here, gentlemen, is an honor to our city. I again for all of our people bid you a hearty welcome.

Gov. Oglesby was then introduced to the audience as the Temporary Chairman of the convention, and was received with applause. On taking the chair he said that it was not flattery when he said that the convention was composed of men far better equipped to discuss this great question than he was. He said he would not delay matters by talking. He hoped the people of Illinois would become solid for the great improvement, as they were in the early days. Sanitary, military, commercial, and all other reasons demanded that Congress should make this improvement. Why not have equipments at St. Louis, Memphis, or Peoria good for river gunboats and lake vessels. Maj. Handbury has stated that England could put 110 war vessels in the lakes in a few hours, and yet we have not a boat that could successfully bombard a bullfrog. An honest public opinion is what is wanted. The Government must have ownership and control of at least one means of transportation, so that it could fix a criterion for the rates of transportation by other means. Although the Government engineers have made surveys and presented all the facts, the Government has never yet grasped the situation. At the conclusion of the Governor's remarks Gen. A. H. Sanders of Iowa, E. J. Ward of La Salle, and George Stone and E. F. Dunn of Cook were made Temporary Secretaries. It was then decided by the convention that the Chair appoint the following committees: One delegate from each State on credentials; one from each State on permanent organization; one from each State on rules, and that the Committee on Resolutions consist of one from each Congressional district represented, to be named by their respective districts immediately after the perfection of the permanent organization; that each State be entitled to one member of the committee-at-large; and that Illinois, owing to her greatly superior representation in the convention, be entitled to three members at large on the Committee on Resolutions. It was also decided that all resolutions should be submitted to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. The following committees were then appointed and the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock:

On Credentials—Illinois, L. B. Rhea of Norris; Iowa, I. B. McKirk, Davenport; Missouri, M. J. Murphy, St. Louis; Tennessee, Judge Clapp, Memphis; Oregon, B. A. Marquin, Portland; California, M. Kingman suggested George Puterbaugh to represent California.

On Permanent Organization—Illinois, B. J. Prettyman of Pekin; Iowa, H. L. Boden, Scott; Missouri, C. S. Rogers, St. Louis; Tennessee, Judge Clapp; Kansas, A. J. Tullock; California, George Puterbaugh; Alabama, Mr. Russell.

On Rules—Illinois, G. E. Adams of Chicago; Iowa, S. A. Jenning, Davenport; Missouri, Hugh J. Brady, St. Louis; Tennessee, Judge Clapp; Kansas, A. J. Tullock; California, G. Puterbaugh.

The noon hour was a busy one. This morning the prevailing impression was that John H. Gear of Iowa would be made Permanent Chairman, but in the Illinois caucus a vote showed that the Hennepin Canal men were very wideawake, and, as Mr. Gear is an avowed Hennepin man, it was thought best to substitute Shelby M. Cullom as the Permanent Chairman. If the object was to head off the Hennepin Canal men it was not a brilliant success, as Mr. Cullom in his speech in assuming the chair in the afternoon had almost as much to say about the Hennepin Canal as about the great river improvement scheme, which this convention had specially met to consider. Mr. Cullom made a speech reviewing the progress of the movement. The following gentlemen were named as Vice-Presidents:

A. M. Orendorf, Sangamon County; John Wahl, Missouri; John H. Gear, Iowa; J. H. Murphy, Iowa; J. W. Clapp, Tennessee; A. J. Tullock, Kansas; George Puterbaugh, California; Russell, Alabama; W. F. Cowden, Maryland; J. C. Dore, Cook County; F. A. Morquond, Oregon; A. F. Rogers, Alton; W. T. Stockpole, Fairbury.

Henry P. Day of Peoria was made Permanent Secretary, with four assistants. An exciting debate sprang up when the Committee on Rules made its report, inasmuch as it provided that each State represented should have ten votes and one vote for each Congressional district. Mr. McPike bitterly opposed this proposition. Mr. W. P. Collon of Jacksonville read the call for the convention and moved that each duly-accredited delegate be allowed the privilege of a vote, which went through in a whirlwind of applause. Next came the appointment of members of the Committee on Resolutions by State and Congressional districts. As this is the committee that will do the work of the convention much interest was taken in its formation. As constituted it is as follows:

Illinois—At large, Judge Prendergast of Cook, Gen. Henderson of Bureau, Col. Taylor of Peoria, H. G. McPike of Alton; First Congressional District, R. W. Dunham; Second, James P. Mahoney; Third, John Mayer; Fourth, William Nixon; Sixth, E. Stover, Carroll County; Seventh, John H. Pierce, Kewanee; Eighth, Judge Kline, Joliet; Ninth, Judge J. E. Ong, Lacon; Tenth, Senator A. J. Bell, Peoria; Eleventh, Charles H. Deere, Rock Island; Twelfth, Congressman Anderson, Quincy; Thirteenth, D. C. Smith, Pekin; Fourteenth, J. W. Fifer, McLean; Fifteenth, George E. Bacon of Edgar; Eighteenth, Lewis Fifenberger; Nineteenth, Thomas Ridgeway of Shawneetown.

Iowa—At large, J. H. Murphy, Davenport; First District, John H. Gear, Burlington; Second, L. B. Barker, Davenport; Third, Charles A. Volden, Dubuque.

Missouri—At large, Frank Gainie, St. Louis; Eighth District, R. E. McWath; Ninth, C. S. Rogers; Tenth, M. J. Murphy.

Tennessee—Judge J. W. Clapp, Memphis.

Maryland—W. F. Cowden.

Pennsylvania—Theodore Adams, Philadelphia.

Quite a debate sprang up on the question of reading resolutions before they were presented to the Committee on Resolutions, brought on by the reading of a resolution really naming the Hennepin Canal as one of the projects to be considered by this convention by Senator Whiting of Bureau. After an exciting debate, in which a resolution instructing the Committee on Resolutions to report tonight at 8 o'clock came near carrying, it was finally decided that when the convention adjourn it be to 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, and that the order of business be the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Next came the reading of a paper by Maj. Handbury of the Government civil-engineer service, which was listened to with marked attention, and is conceded to be the ablest effort made before the convention. After voting Mr. Handbury thanks the convention adjourned until tomorrow morning.

There will probably be a circus in the River Convention in the morning. It is learned that the Hennepin Canal people have outwitted the Illinois Valley men with the assistance of certain Cook County delegates in the Committee on Resolutions, and that it is contemplated to turn the River Convention into a Hennepin Canal Convention tomorrow. Of course no such attempt will succeed, but it is certain that the Hennepin men have achieved a temporary success in electing Gen. Henderson Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and that the Hennepin men are correspondingly jubilant tonight. The banquet and reception tonight was a success.

TRAIN IN A PECK OF TROUBLE.

Experience with the City Administration—His Lecture Last Night.

Citizen George Francis Train and his local manager, Editor Devine, were kept busy yesterday in an attempt to secure a hall. Train announced at the close of his Monday night lecture that he would hold forth the following evening at Twelfth Street Turner-Hall. He discovered early yesterday morning that a dance was the attraction at that place and he must look elsewhere. Devine hired Workman's Hall, No. 356 Twelfth street, and had several signs painted announcing that G. F. T. would deliver a lecture. He then presented himself before Collector Onahan and made application for a license. Mr. Onahan referred him to the police. Train was exceedingly wroth and declared that Mayor Roche was the responsible party, and thereupon indited the following open letter to him, the Mayor being at the International Encampment at the time:

"AN OPEN LETTER TO MAYOR ROCHE—Citizen George Francis Train especially desires to ask you, Mr. Mayor Roche, what business you have to be galivanting around encampments when you are paid $5,000 per year to attend to the duties of your office.

"GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN."

Collector Onahan said he never would grant Train permission to talk. Chief Ebersold said he should reserve an official decision until he had heard from Capt. O'Donnell, to whom the matter had been referred.

Train has made arrangements to send a basket of fruit to each of the seven Anarchists every day until Nov. 11. The first installment was sent to the jail yesterday afternoon in charge of R. Gardner and two young women, clerks in the office of the *Western Newsman*. The baskets were accompanied with the following card:

CITIZEN "MARTYRS TO FREE SPEECH,"
(OUR COMING LEGISLATORS!)
With kind Compliments to
CITIZEN A. R. PARSONS.
(Please invite Warden Folz to the Fruit Banquet!) From his Friend
GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

Jailer Folz declined the proffered gift, explaining that he meant no offense to Mr. Train, but that it was an established rule that jail officials should refuse all presents. When the scheme was unfolded to the men they expressed themselves as highly pleased, and requested that their thanks be tendered the eccentric donor. Spies sent Train word that a personal visit would be appreciated, and Train has made arrangements to call upon the Anarchists today.

Train spent a large part of yesterday afternoon in reviewing what has been said about him in the Chicago papers. He carefully cut out all references to his insanity, and then wrote the following:

"PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—*City Editors and Proprietors*: My solicitor, Clark Bell, No. 59 Broadway, New York City, has been instructed to serve you with papers for $50,000 (malicious libel) for using words (see inclosed, marked and dated) intimating non compos mentis. Sheriff's jury verdict under Chief Justice Daly—'Sane and responsible for his acts'—will make short work in law proceedings. By publishing this, with satisfactory apology, you will save both of us preliminary legal expenses.

"GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN."

Workingmen's Hall, at the corner of Twelfth and Waller streets, was jammed last night by over 500 people who went to hear Train. A great number of those present were drawn by mere curiosity. The usual number of police, including Capt. O'Donnell, were in attendance. The police had again prevented the sale of tickets, but Train managed to take in the shekels of those present. After distributing boutonnières amongst the reporters the "psycho" read a letter from A. R. Parsons, accompanying a copy of the *Alarm*. Train then held a discussion with the proprietor of the hall, inquiring what sort of entertainments he usually allowed. Upon being told that dances were not unusual Train doubled himself up and danced on his heels, at the same time doubling up the crowd with laughter. Learning that religious meetings were common, Francis gave an imitation of a clergyman, preaching from the text: "Why stand ye here idle all the day?" The collection was taken up, each person being invited to contribute not less than 25 cents. Learning that the children of Schwab and Neebe were present, he held them up and asked if they looked like a murderer's children. Mrs. Parsons was present and distributing her husband's appeal, and Train appointed her Chairman, begging her pardon for not doing it sooner. The dusky woman on taking the chair began to make her usual harangue, but checked herself in time. Train had made the remark in referring to Neebe's children that Judge Gary had instructed the jury to find Neebe blameless. Mrs. Parsons corrected him by saying he had not done so. She characterized the Judge as the assasin of liberty.

Referring to the press, Train said he was the only man who could shut the papers up, not one daring to call him a lunatic editorially. One had libeled him and he had brought suit. He would lock them all up pretty soon. If Mayor Roche would call him insane in the presence of a witness he would have him in State's prison in less than twenty-four hours. The "psycho" jumped on Powderly for squelching the resolution of sympathy for the Anarchists. Somebody in the back mentioned Cardinal Gibbons' name, and several Irish Catholics near by wanted to start a row, but Train switched off the subject and all became serene again. Henry George, Train said, was an assasin sent here from England to speak free trade for the Cobden Club and shut up the Chicago factories. He invited the reporters to take a Turkish bath with him this morning, and said he would speak tonight in the West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall. His remarks during the entire evening were connected, and he touched on various subjects, telling funny stories, and keeping the audience convulsed. It was as good as a circus, and the crowd yelled for more. At the close of the meeting Mrs. Van Zandt asked Train to sign the petition to Gov. Oglesby. He refused, saying that if the word "petition" were replaced by "demand" everybody would sign it.

HARPER WANTED THE EARTH.

By Reckless Speculation He Had Made $5,000,000 in 1884.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—It has leaked out through one of the officials of the late Fidelity Bank that Harper during his career previous to the failure made immense sums of money. From 1873 to 1878 he made $1,000,000 in the Harper rolling-mills. In 1876 he cleared $1,700,000 in New York stocks. He took in as his share of the Handy Chicago wheat deal $750,000. By speculation in Fidelity Bank stock, buying at par and selling at $185, he made $500,000. He owned large blocks of Third National Bank stock and sold at a big advance. He purchased several hundred shares of Iowa City National Bank stock at par and unloaded at $245. Harper also realized large sums by speculations in Pacific Mail and Lackawanna stocks. He always played a desperate game, and had he quit in 1884 would have been worth $5,000,000.

Aimed at the Pan-Electric Company.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 11.—Judge Thayer of the United States Circuit Court, in the case of the American Bell Telephone Company against Philip L. Rose et al., today issued an order restraining the defendants from directly or indirectly making, using, selling, or furnishing to others electric speaking telephones or telegraphic apparatus embracing or embodying the inventions and improvements of patents granted to Alexander Graham Bell. The defendants are summoned to appear in the Circuit Court Saturday next to argue the motion for a temporary injunction. Philip L. Rose et al. are Rose & Rein of this city, who make the instruments for the Pan-Electric Company. Hence the action is indirectly aimed at that concern.

A Philadelphia Summer-Resort Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 11.—The Bryn Mawr Hotel at Bryn Mawr on the Pennsylvania Railroad burned this morning. The guests got out of the building in safety. Their baggage was saved. The south wing was destroyed. The hotel, which would accommodate 1,000 people, was used as a summer resort by Philadelphians, and, owing to the lateness of the season, comparatively few guests were in the house. It was owned and operated by the Keystone Hotel Company, a corporation run in the interests of and controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The loss on the building is $200,000, and that on furniture, carpets, etc., $30,000. The building was insured for $180,000.

GROVER SEES THE FALLS.

HE GETS A VIEW OF THE MINNEAPOLIS WATER-POWER.

A Drive Taken About the Flour City—Speeches at the West Hotel and the Exposition—The Departure from St. Paul Leaves a Sensation Behind—Secret Plan of the Codfish Aristocracy to Slight Mrs. Senator Davis—Preparations at Other Towns.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Col. Vilas seems to have "queered" the Cleveland weather. Today a chilling wind blew over Minneapolis and caused the people on the streets to shiver and shake with something besides enthusiasm. This caused a great reduction in the crowds on the streets to greet the President. There were crowds, it is true, but they were nothing like what the Chief Executive and his wife have seen on this trip. The decorations on the buildings were also meagre. Very few houses even attempted a show of this kind, and a half-dozen flags constituted the entire display at the West Hotel, where the President stopped. If there were cheers for the party as it drove through the streets they were frozen by the chilly winds and never issued from the people's throats. The vestibule train and its well-known passengers reached the Milwaukee & St. Paul depot at 1 o'clock, half an hour after the advertised time. As it crossed the Mississippi River just before reaching the depot the President wanted to know what caused the ripples in the water. "Those are St. Anthony's Falls," replied Col. Lamont, who had been looking up the cyclopedia and had forgotten to mention them to the President. "They look as if they had been boxed up," Mr. Cleveland rejoined, as he pointed to some of the machinery put in by the Minneapolis millers. "I have read that the millers use them for water power," explained Col. Lamont, and the President looked as if he was sorry he had not known these facts in time to include a paragraph in his speech about the subjugation of the Father of Waters by the business interests of Minneapolis.

The Minneapolis Reception Committee, headed by "Doc" Ames, with a somewhat savory record as Mayor, passed down to the rear end of the train as it pulled into the station, and a National salute announced to the 5,000 people who had been waiting and shivering for an hour on the outside of the depot that the party had arrived. The Mayor introduced himself and the committee and announced to the President that the demonstration here would savor largely of Democratic simplicity. "You will not be pulled to pieces by a mob or have to shake hands with many people," said "Doc." "I'm very glad," the President replied, and the party proceeded to the carriages. There was a sickly sort of a cheer when the President and Mrs. Cleveland came in sight of the crowd outside. It was chilly as the atmosphere, and between the two the President was compelled to button his great-coat tighter, while Col. Vilas and Col. Lamont tried to draw their heads down into their shoulders and get them in out of the cold. Mayor Ames and Judge Rea, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, escorted the President to his carriage and rode with him to the West Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Greenleaf rode with Mrs. Cleveland, Judge Isaac Atwater and J. C. Oswald with Col. Lamont, Judge Lochrens and C. M. Loring with Col. and Mrs. Vilas, and Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Kimball, with W. S. Bissell and Dr. Bryant. The carriages, headed by a platoon of police, proceeded up Washington avenue from the depot to Nicollet avenue, thence to Fifth street, and thence across Hennepin avenue to the hotel entrance. There were more or less people along the route, but the crowds were not large and were less enthusiastic than large. There was none of the pushing and rushing to get a front view that has been the rule at other places, because it was not necessary. At no point on the route was there anything like a jam, and the scarcity of cheers enabled the President to keep his hat on all the time. In front of the hotel there were 3,000 people when the party arrived, and inside were all who could gain admission through the police guards on the plea that they were guests. These gave a hearty cheer as the President and his wife entered the doorway. They had been inside and got warmed up, and felt like applauding.

In the dining-room at that time a large number of guests were eating dinner. Among them was T. V. Powderly. Nearly all the guests and waiters jostled over each other in a mad rush to the windows, but the chief Knight of Labor continued eating his soup and fish as if nothing had happened. It was nearly 2 o'clock when the party reached the hotel. They went directly to their rooms, the President and wife occupying the bridal chambers. There they rested until 3 o'clock, and then started on the drive about the city. The people inside the hotel cheered lustily as the President and his wife came down the inside steps, but there was little enthusiasm among the shivering crowd of 2,000 persons in the streets. Mayor Ames rode with the President on the drive. Mrs. Cleveland was accompanied by Eugene M. Wilson and Mrs. Thomas Lowry, Col. Lamont rode with O. C. Merrillan, J. K. Sidle, and H. F. Brown, Col. Vilas and Mrs. Vilas with J. J. Ankeny and J. S. Pillsbury, Mr. Bissell with Mr. and Mrs. Clerihew, and Dr. Bryant with Anthony Kelly and George L. Baker. They drove south on Hennepin avenue to Fourteenth street, east to Central Park and through to Seventeenth street, east to Stevens avenue, south to Twenty-fourth street, east to Park avenue, north to Tenth street, east to Second avenue, north to Seventh street, south to Sixth avenue, north to Washington avenue, west to Hennepin, and south to the hotel, returning at 4 o'clock. The drive was through the most attractive portions of the city, and if the President did not see as many people as usual he saw more of this town than any yet visited except St. Louis.

It was intended by the managers of the demonstration that the President should speak only at the exposition, where an entrance fee was charged, and as most of the Reception Committee are stockholders in the exposition enterprise, it will be seen that they did not forget their business interests in entertaining the President. They were anxious to have him draw a crowd from which a big revenue could be derived. The President was apprised of the game by some zealous St. Paul people, and as soon as he arrived he told Mayor Ames he wanted to speak at some place where no admission fee was charged, thereby showing his great political head and making a supposed point with the masses. It was quickly arranged that he should be inflicted with Mayor Ames' address of welcome on the West Hotel balcony after the conclusion of the drive, and as soon as the party reached the hotel they proceeded to the balcony on the Hennepin street side. Bills had been circulated and 5,000 people collected in the street below. They cheered when the President and Mrs. Cleveland appeared, accompanied by Mayor Ames. "Doc" Ames never misses a hit, and he was now destined to win another of those small points that a demagog loves to gather in. The police had been keeping the street-car tracks clear, but Ames commanded them to let the people cross over, and on they came with a rush. Then Ames delivered himself of the following: "We are called out today to do honor to the man who holds the chief executive office in this country; to welcome the President to this city for the first time in his life. We welcome him as the metropolis, and St. Paul does too, and we have got into a bad fix. As we welcome the President I am sure all of us will take off our hats to his estimable wife."

The President remained standing during the delivery of this peculiar exhibition of Northwestern eloquence, but it was too much for Mrs. Cleveland, and she sat down. She has not the iron constitution of her husband. When the Mayor had concluded the President spoke as follows:

CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

I have come from the wonderful City of St. Paul to see its twin wonder and the people of Minneapolis. I have lately seen a little book entitled "Minneapolis and St. Paul Compared," which deals demolishing blows to the pretense that the latter-named city is in any phase or feature the equal of this. I became a little confused by the facts and figures stated, and determined to see both cities as the best means of settling the question discussed with so much spirit. I have arrived at the conclusion now

that if these two wondrous cities are no satisfied with their respective conditions of growth and greatness all the rest of their amazed fellow-countrymen are. While the people of these rival places are twisting figures about to determine which is the greater, the rest of us are pointing to you both as the best exemplifications of what American pluck and energy can accomplish. When I see this handsome city with its splendid residences and immense business blocks, with its activity and stir, and when its occurs to me that I am at the greatest wheat market of the world, that the largest flour mill in existence is located here, that the capacity of all such mills in Minneapolis exceeds 35,000 barrels of flour a day, and that these mills are in direct communication with the markets of Europe, and that millions of barrels of flour are annually exported from this city to foreign countries, I find myself wondering how much further I would have to go to reach the West—that is, the "out West"—which used to be presented to my young imagination by the wagons covered with canvas filled by men, women, children, and housekeeping utensils. As these establishments dragged slowly through the village on their way "out West" it seemed to me that their occupants had forever bid farewell to civilization. This was not so very long ago; and perhaps I saw in those covered wagons some of the pioneers of Minnesota, and perhaps some of the early settlers of Minneapolis were there. In 1870 the population of your State was 439,700, and of these 39,500 were born in the State of New York—nearly one-eleventh of the whole. So you see it would be nothing strange if a New York boy had seen some of these 39,500 people on their way here. I do not mention this large proportion of New York people among your population for the purpose of claiming that you owe anything of your prosperity to any particular virtue fostered by the State of their origin. I am only thinking of the idea I had when I saw them, that the people emigrating to the West had left civilization behind them, and how absurd it would be if I should meet one of these pioneers here today, or his son, and talk to him of a contrast between the refinement, civilization, and cultivation of his present home and the one he or his father left in the State of New York. Besides this, the fact that many States in the East contributed so largely to your early population gives us all a better right to be proud of your achievements; and every American citizen ought to be proud that his country can produce two cities with the history, and the growth, and the success of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

When the President concluded his address Mrs. Cleveland arose, and both were cheered by the crowd. They immediately withdrew to their rooms and prepared for the drive to the exposition building.

The Knights sent their courtesies to Mr. Cleveland through a committee consisting of Delegates D. J. Haggerty, D. J. Campbell, and James Campbell. The delegation called on the President at the West Hotel half an hour before he took his departure from the city. Mr. Cleveland said he felt thankful for the courtesies which the General Assembly extended him, and expressed regret that he could not attend the convention.

AT THE EXPOSITION.

The President Delivers Another Speech When the Party Leave for Sioux City.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 11.—Immediately after the ceremonies at the West the party proceeded to the exposition in carriages, escorted by the military companies and headed by Liberatis Band. They went directly to the stand. Mayor Ames briefly introduced the President to the throngs of people in the building. Mr. Cleveland said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have already seen, during my short stay in the City of Minneapolis, abundant proof of the commanding place it holds among the cities of the land; but to my mind nothing gives me better assurance of its future development and usefulness than the permanent establishment and maintenance of such an exposition as this. I believe the suggestion sometimes made that there should be more sentiment and less that is practical in our National life is insincere and delusive. The crowning glories of a government are cities such as yours; an increased trade and commerce; a multiplied, happy, and contented people; increased production and financial growth. Does sentiment, and especially the sentiment that mopes over the past and refuses to look to the future, create these things? The sentiment that will insure our continued prosperity will be found in the friendly competition which shall induce the wheat and flour of Minneapolis to struggle with the cotton of Memphis and Charleston in the race for National advancement.

At the close of the speech the party returned at once to the hotel, where a most elaborate supper was served in a private dining-room. At 8 o'clock carriages were taken as before, and with the military escort the guests proceeded to the depot and took the train for Omaha.

DRANK TO THE PRESIDENT.

After a Drive About St. Paul Cleveland Takes a Bowl at the Minnesota Club.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The President and Mrs. Cleveland spent two hours today seeing St. Paul, then went to Minneapolis for the afternoon, and tonight are on the way to Kansas City. It was after 9 o'clock when the President got up today. Breakfast was served in the private dining parlor. At 10 everything was ready for the morning drive. The weather was raw and cold and Mrs. Cleveland would much rather have got leave to stay in her rooms until train time than be obliged to go out to see the streets and stores of St. Paul. Indeed she said as much, and pretty plainly too. But she had to go just the same. The party started from the Hotel Ryan a few minutes past 10, carriages being taken in the following order:

First carriage—President and Mrs. Cleveland, Gov. McGill, and Mayor Smith.
Second carriage—Postmaster-General Vilas, Mrs. S. J. R. McMillan, and Miss Ada Murphy.
Third carriage—Col. Lamont, D. H. Moon, Lewis Baker, Thomas Cochran Jr.
Fourth carriage—Gen. Sibley, Dr. Bissell, and ex-Gov. Ramsey.
Fifth carriage—Ex-Gov. Marshall, Gov. Church of Dakota, Maurice Auerbach, C. H. Lineau.
Sixth carriage—Albert Scheffer, Dr. Bryant, Lane K. Stone, and Peter Berkey.
Seventh carriage—W. P. Murray, Mr. Boynton, and Senator McMillan.
Eighth carriage—Newspaper men.
Ninth carriage—P. H. Kelly and G. V. Bacon.
Tenth carriage—Edmund Rice and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Merriam.

The route of the procession was from the Sixth street entrance of the Ryan, along Jackson and Seventh streets, to Hoffman avenue, around P. H. Kelly's residence, via Hudson, Maria, and Euclid streets to Hoffman avenue, Third street, Peter, Wabasha, Tenth, and Cedar streets to College avenue, St. Peter street, Summit, Dayton, Western, Holly, Dale, and Summit avenues to the residence of Mayor Smith, where lunch was served. At P. H. Kelly's residence a handsome arch had been erected, the pillars of which were striped like overgrown barber-poles. On it were the words "Welcome" and "The Home of the President in 1893." The carriage of the President was stopped at this point long enough for him to admire the homestead and the decorations. The parade created very little attention. There were handfuls of people at some of the street-corners, but the excitement was just the same as if a funeral were passing. The only exception was at Summit Park and Hendricks School, at both of which points the school children gave the party a cheer. One of the features of the parade was a red-haired girl driving a white horse. The girl dropped into the rear of the procession on Seventh street and followed it to Mayor Smith's. Dan Lamont said he was afraid she would "hoodoo" the show.

On reaching Mayor Smith's the party alighted for lunch, and Mrs. Smith had evidently seized the occasion by the forelock and jammed an informal reception into the program. Among those helping her were her daughter, Miss Smith, Mrs. C. W. Copely, Mrs. G. P. Hudspeth of Evansville, and Mrs. Gilbert Comstock of Keokuk. The dining-room, finished in antique oak and lighted by gas, had a very homelike appearance. The mantel was covered with roses and the room otherwise handsomely decorated. The tables were loaded with bouquets, and Mrs. Cleveland was obliged to carry some of the flowers away with her. The arrangement of the guests at the table was as follows:

Centre table—President Cleveland and Mayor Smith at either end. On the right hand of the former were seated Mrs. Senator McMillan, Col. Vilas, and Mrs. Smith, and on the left Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Ada Murphy, and Mrs. William Merriam.
Right hand table—Gov. McGill, Edmund Rice, G. V. Bacon, W. P. Murray, and Abe Boynton of Dakota.
Left hand table—Col. D. Lamont, Thomas Cochran Jr., Lewis Baker, Senator McMillan, W. R. Merriam, and W. B. Dean.
Side tables—P. H. Kelly, Daniel Moon, Col. Rockwell, Cris Graham of Redwing, Mrs. Hudspeth, W. C. Graham, Washington, and Mrs. Comstock.

On leaving Mayor Smith's the President was taken to the Minnesota Club and Mrs. Cleveland back to the hotel to prepare for her journey. At the Minnesota Club the President had a little liquid refreshment, and everybody drank his health. The President was then escorted to the Union Depot, where Mrs. Cleveland had already arrived and was safely ensconced in her car. The train left the depot about 12:30, being a half hour late. As the train started "Three cheers for the President and Mrs. Cleveland" were proposed by Mr. Kelly and they were given with a will, the President and Mrs. Cleveland acknowledging their compliments from the rear platform. Among those who accompanied the party to Minneapolis were Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Merriam, P. H. Kelly, L. H. Maxfield, Thomas Cochran Jr., Miss Murphy, Mrs. Senator McMillan, and D. H. Moon.

LEFT A SENSATION IN ST. PAUL.

People Disgusted with the Alleged Aristocrats and the Slight to Mrs. Davis.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—President and Mrs. Cleveland have come and gone and have left in their wake the largest-sized social row St. Paul gossips have ever had to talk about. The newspapers here have tacitly agreed to let the matter alone until after the President's departure, but tomorrow they propose to cut right and left, and the blue-nosed élite of St. Anthony Hill will probably get such a slashing as it never dreamed of. The *Dispatch* starts the matter tonight in a bristling editorial in which St. Paul's codfish aristocracy gets a preliminary

MRS. SENATOR CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.

broiling. The trouble began some days ago when it was learned that the handsome young lady who is the wife of Senator Davis was one of the 150 people invited to a swell private reception to the President and his wife. The plan then outlined by the Reception Committee was to have invitations issued to the alleged blue-blooded society people to go to the Hotel Ryan and shake hands with the distinguished guests and have a sort of high-toned mutual admiration gathering of the élite before the doors were thrown open to the vulgar herd. The alleged élite were quite satisfied with this, but insisted that Mrs. Davis should not be one of the party. The wives and daughters of men who have got rich by real-estate speculations, or by Indian trading, or by pork-killing, or by lucky gambling in grain, or by bogus preëmption of Government lands—people whose genealogy dates from the civil war, and whose aristocratic professions are the growth of the last decade—these people could not associate with Mrs. Davis because she was a milliner before the Senator married her. That was one side of the row, but that was only a part of the trouble. The great mass of St. Paul's best citizens who don't claim any particular blueness of blood objected strenuously to any private reception whatever, and the press supported them in this. In one way or another it was made so hot for the Reception Committee that the private reception was finally declared off. The only reception was to be a public one. That was what the press was told, and that was what everybody except those in the secret believed. But the blue-blooded élite had made other arrangements.

The Reception Committee wasin some way corrupted to allow a departure from the published program and its members pledged to keep the matter secret, and so 200 invitations were sent out secretly announcing a private reception at 9 o'clock. The President got back from the parade review at 9:15, and he and Mrs. Cleveland shook hands with the 200 favored ones for the next half hour. The affair was so arranged that the reporters and general crowd were led to believe that the 200 who had been specially invited were merely the ordinary first-comers at the general public reception. But the policemen at the doors had their secret instructions, and the citizens who had come in the regular way had to stand out in the cold until the 200 aristocrats had been disposed of. Mrs. Davis was not one of these, and that is one fact the people cannot overlook. The trick was well played and the newspapers hoodwinked completely, but the whole affair is public property today. Last Friday, when the Committee of Arrangements had its first meeting to arrange details, the program for the parade put Senator Davis in the same carriage with the President and Mrs. Davis with Mrs. Cleveland. When the program was read somebody at once moved an adjournment, and the committee went into executive session and the reporters were turned out. When the committee came out they presented an entirely different program, in which the Davis family did not appear at all. Not one of the managers of the show could be induced to say a word about the matter, and it was not known until last night who the committee of ladies to assist at the reception was to be. Another thing people are sore about is that the President shook hands with only a comparatively small section of the common crowd. The Reception Committee, it is alleged, told him he needn't bother shaking hands with any but the specially invited 200, that it was not expected; but the President shook hands with a good many nevertheless, doing the work in little spells and then resting while the uniformed tobogganers or other second-class people passed along in line. Bowing was good enough for the common herd, and Mr. Cleveland bowed. He shook hands with all who were introduced by name, but Col. Rockwell got tired of calling off names after the first half-hour.

White House Prepared for the Return.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The White House rooms have been dressed in their winter costumes, and everything is now in readiness for the return of the President and Mrs. Cleveland. The carpets have all been laid, curtains hung, the furniture covers removed, and the rooms thoroughly cleaned. Very little painting or repairing has been done, as extensive improvements in this respect were recently made. New carpets have been laid in the east room and blue parlor, and some of the bedroom furniture has been recovered. A new central sofa or divan for the centre of the east room has been ordered by Col. Wilson, and will be here in about a month. It will be upholstered in old-gold plush to match the other furniture of the room. The exterior of the White House will not be painted, as this was done only last year, and it is only necessary about once in four years. It is probable, however, that the Fire Department will be requested soon to send up an engine to wash off the dust that has collected on the front portico during the summer.

PREPARING FOR THE VISIT.

Preparations to Entertain the President During His Hour's Stay at Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—After a vast amount of negotiation arrangements have been made by which President Cleveland and party will stop for an hour in Sioux City. The special train will arrive from St. Paul at half-past 6 o'clock and leave for Omaha at half-past 7. Immediately after the arrival the Presidential party will be driven to the Corn Palace, where they will stop twenty-five minutes, after which there will be a public reception.

LE SUEUR, Minn., Oct. 11.—The President's special train passed at 10:30.

The Bomb-Thrower Story Discredited.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Chicago to the effect that evidence had been discovered to prove that the destructive bomb at the haymarket was thrown by one of Pinkerton's detectives does not seem to be supported by facts. There is no such place as No. 79 Broadway, which was mentioned by Gen. Parsons as the rendezvous where the mysterious lawyer imparted the startling information to Louis F. Post. In following up the numbers on Broadway No. 79 would come near the southeast corner of Trinity Church yard. Mr. Post was in Seneca Falls today and will not return to the city before Oct. 15.

LOOKING FOR A DEFENSE.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSIONERS TRYING TO STRENGTHEN THEIR CASE.

Position of the United States Likely to Be Helped by the Attitude Russia Has Assumed—The Case of a Nebraska Murderer Which May Have Some Influence on That of the Chicago Anarchists—The Statue of Lewis Cass—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Secretary Bayard has again been heard from semi-officially on the fisheries. As usual it is in defense of his joint commission scheme. At the same time what was known last Saturday is admitted—that Messrs. Angell and Putnam are to post themselves about the Alaskan controversy. The English newspapers the last two or three days, according to cable advices, have been outlining the stand which Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues are to take. To the United States contention about the rights of American fishermen in Atlantic waters they are to oppose the claim of the United States for exclusive jurisdiction in the North Pacific. It has been often explained that the cases are not alike, though no one knows what admissions Mr. Bayard may have made. The position of the United States is likely to be strengthened by the course Russia is understood to be taking. Russian cruisers are reported patrolling the Siberian coast and seizing both English and American sealers found in those waters. If the report is correct it foreshadows the assertion by Russia of its supremacy over that portion of Behring Sea not made over to the United States when Alaska was bought. Such assertion would mean that in the cession to the United States Russia undoubtedly looked upon itself as sovereign in the land-locked waters of the North Pacific and as having the right to cede jurisdiction. It would unite the United States and Russia against the pretensions of England and the rest of the world for that matter. Russia would also undoubtedly join with this country in supporting the claim which the Administration has outlined for Messrs. Putnam and Angell that jurisdiction outside the three-mile limit is a right, because otherwise the breeding of the seals might be stopped entirely. It is learned that one reason for the selection of President Angell as one of the Commissioners was his friendship for Minister Phelps, from which it is inferred that the American Minister to England was heartily in sympathy with the commission idea of President Cleveland and Mr. Bayard, as against the declared policy of Congress.

CASES BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Among the cases besides those the Kansas brewers submitted to the Supreme Court today was the murder case of Quin Bohanon against the State of Nebraska, brought here upon a writ of error to the Nebraska Supreme Court. Quin Bohanon, the plaintiff in error, was tried in Nebraska in 1882 for murder in the first degree in killing a man named Cook. The jury found him guilty of murder in the second degree, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Bohanon carried his case to State Supreme Court and obtained a reversal and an order for a new trial. He was tried the second time upon the same indictment which had been used in the first trial, and was this time found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death. His case was carried a second time to the State Supreme Court and now comes to this court upon the ground that having been once tried and found guilty only of murder in the second degree he could not again be put on trial under an indictment charging murder in the first degree without a violation of the fifth amendment of the Constitution, which declares that "no person shall be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb." The State of Nebraska maintains: First, that the fifth amendment does not extend to the States, but operates solely as a limitation on the exercise of power by the Federal Goverment; and, second, that there was in this case no such "jeopardy" as the amendment contemplates, and that when a man has been convicted of murder in the second degree at the first trial and the verdict has been set aside and a new trial granted at the defendant's request it is no bar to his conviction of murder in the first degree. Pending a final decision of these questions the prisoner, Bohanon, has taken his case into his own hands by escaping from jail, and he is now at large. The case is of peculiar interest at the present time, because it is held by some lawyers to be somewhat similar to the Chicago Anarchists' case, and if it is taken cognizance of by the court it is held that the court will also listen to the appeal in the case of the Anarchists.

The interesting and important prohibition liquor law case of Kansas against Feibold & Hagelin, brewers and distillers in Atchison County, that State, was also argued in the United States Supreme Court by Joseph H. Choate of New York and Senator Vest on behalf of the brewers and by Attorney-General Bradford for the State. The case arises under Sec. 13 of the prohibitory liquor law of Kansas, which provides:

All places where intoxicating liquors may be manufactured, sold, bartered, or given away in violation of any provisions of this act are hereby declared to be common nuisances, and upon judgment of any court having jurisdiction they shall be shut up and abated, and the owner thereof shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

The question presented by the case is whether, where a citizen of a State purchases property, makes improvements thereon adapted to particular private business, then free from taxes, licenses, or other restrictions, but which the Legislature afterwards considers detrimental to public morals, the State can prohibit or regulate the use of that property for the purpose for which it was designed, and adapted without making compensation; and whether such prohibition or regulation without compensation would operate to deprive such person of his property without due process of law within the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. The decision in the United States Circuit Court below was in favor of the brewers.

THE STATUE OF LEWIS CASS.

The State of Michigan is preparing to send to Washington a statue of Lewis Cass, to take its place among the large number now in position in Statuary Hall at the Capitol. Each State is entitled to send statues of two of its distinguished citizens to be added to the collection. A score of States are now represented, and before many years the room, which is the old Hall of Representatives, will be well filled with the representations in bronze or marble of distinguished Americans. The model of the Cass statue was made in Paris by French, and will be cast in Boston. It is to be seven feet high, made of white Italian marble, and will cost $10,000. The State of Michigan has not yet decided upon the second distinguished citizen thus to be honored. It may be that Stephen T. Mason, the first Governor of the State, will be selected, or perhaps it will be the late Senator Zachariah Chandler.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM OBERLY.

Civil-Service Commissioner Oberly has supplemented his letter to the Illinois Democratic Association by an order the intention of which is to prevent active politicians from becoming members of the boards of Civil-Service Examiners. He states that when he became Commissioner the membership of every board of examiners was Republican, but as the Collectors of classified customs districts and classified post-offices were changed and Democrats took their places, the Republicans who occupied places on boards of examiners began to be replaced by the Democrats who succeeded them, and it became apparent that the boards would soon become as solidly Democratic as they had been solidly Republican. Commissioner Oberly, a month or so after he became Commissioner, offered a resolution that no board of examiners should be composed entirely of the members of any one party. This resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Commissioners, and now there is no board that has not both Democratic and Republican members. In this way Commissioner Oberly says the suspicion that the Civil-Service Commission machinery was intended to be used for party purposes was in a great measure removed. To carry the work still further in this direction, he has made an order as follows:

"No person in the public service who is a member of any political committee, or any association organized for the purpose or engaged in the work of promoting the interests of any political party, shall be eligible to membership on any board of examiners."

This order will stand as the action of the commission unless upon the return of Commissioners Lyman and Edgerton they shall both disapprove of the action of the Commissioner in charge.

NOTES.

Assistant Secretary Maynard has decided that pauper children sent to this country to be provided for by charitable societies in this country and forwarded to homes in the West cannot be allowed to land.

Rear-Admiral Kimberly, in command of the Pacific station, under date of Honolulu, Sept. 23, informs the Navy Department that Prince Edward Abel Keliiahonni, aged 18 years, died at the King's palace Sept. 21. He had just returned from California, where he had been prosecuting his studies.

MINISTER THOMAS C. MANNING DEAD.

He Expires in New York as the Result of an Old Sickness—His Life.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Ex-Judge Thomas C. Manning of Louisiana, United States Minister to Mexico, died at a few minutes past 9 o'clock this morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. His death had been anticipated for only a day and none of his relatives were present. Minister Manning arrived here Tuesday night, Oct. 4, his intention being to attend the annual meeting of the trustees of the Peabody fund. He had been ailing for three weeks previously, but thought that the change of climate would benefit him. The day following his arrival his sickness, which was the recurrence of an old trouble, affected him so seriously that he sent for medical attendance, and had gradually grown worse. Sunday Dr. Polk called Dr. Loomis in consultation, and they decided that the only chance of saving life in such an emergency as faced them was an operation. This, unfortunately, was not available, owing to the condition of the patient. Messages were sent to Mrs. Manning, who had accompanied her husband to New Orleans, stating simply that Mr. Manning was sick, and a reply was received asking whether she should come. No reply was sent to this, but yesterday Mrs. Manning left New Orleans for New York. Mr. Manning appeared to grow worse and Sunday night he began to sink rapidly. Death resulted from peritonitis. This morning a letter was received by Mr. Hitchcock of the hotel from Gen. Sheridan, who asked whether he could be of any assistance to Mr. Manning, with whom, he stated, he had been acquainted for years.

[Thomas Courtland Manning was born at Edenton, N. C., on Albemarle Sound, where he attended school. He attended the University of North Carolina, graduated and studied law and began practice in his native town. He moved to Louisiana in 1855, and located at Alexandria. There he had ever since resided. In 1861 he was elected to the Secession Convention from Rapides. Upon its adjournment he entered the Confederate service as Lieutenant with the first company raised in Rapides Parish. He was shortly after made Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of Gov. Thomas O. Moore and remained with him two years. Then he was appointed Adjutant-General of the State. In January, 1864, Gen. Henry W. Allen, who had succeeded Gov. Moore, appointed him Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, which was then presided over by Chief-Justice Merrick. Judge Manning held his position on the Supreme Bench until the close of the war and in the summer of 1865 returned to Alexandria and resumed the practice of his profession. The Democratic nomination for Governor was repeatedly tendered him and invariably declined. Upon the inauguration of the Nicholls Government in January, 1877, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by Gov. Francis T. Nicholls, the Associate Justices being Marr, Deblanc, Egan, and Spencer, and took forcible possession of his office while the Republican incumbents, relying on Washington support, slept on their arms. When Wiltz became Governor in 1880 Judge Manning was not reappointed and retired from public life. Two years later, however, he was appointed by Gov. McEnery to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Justice Levy. At the conclusion of his term, however, he failed to be reappointed by the Governor. It was in August, 1886, after the resignation of Minister Jackson of Georgia, that Judge Manning was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Mexico. While not exempt from scandal in this position, as in others he had held, on account of the unfortunate personal habit of excessive drinking, Judge Manning was a man of integrity and learning.]

THE IRON MOUNTAIN EXPRESS ROBBERY.

John B. Owens Said to Be in the Custody of Chicago Detectives.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 11.—John B. Owens, the man mentioned in a dispatch from Little Rock as probably being concerned in the robbery of the Pacific Express on the Iron Mountain Railway between Little Rock and Texarkana, it is said has been arrested and is now in the Pinkerton "sweat-box" in Chicago, and that he has confessed to having taken the money, but that he does not know what has become of it, and that he was drunk or crazy when the act was committed. The story as related here is identical with that received from Little Rock last night, with the addition that he left the city a week ago yesterday with some $50,000 in his safe. Owens was captured in Illinois and taken to Chicago. He has been in the service several years and was fully trusted by the company. He has resided here for a long time and has a wife and children. His wife said last night that she had heard of her husband's arrest in Chicago and that she expected him to be brought here tonight or tomorow. The amount of money sent in Owens' charge Monday night has been ascertained to be $84,500.

A requisition for robbery was today issued against John Owens, the Pacific Express messenger, who disappeared last week with over $40,000 of the company's money. But upon receipt this evening of a telegram from Superintendent Morsman in Chicago all proceedings were stopped and the requisition was held in St. Louis. Morsman telegraphed that the messenger was insane from drink, but had now recovered his faculties. There was no loss, and the manager requested all proceedings against the messenger to cease. Superintendent Fuller upon receipt of the dispatch held the requisition and called off the detectives.

Mr. Morsman Says It Was No Robbery.

E. M. Morsman of Omaha, who is General Manager of all the Pacific Express Company's lines, while conversing with a TRIBUNE reporter at the company's office today in regard to the alleged robbery on the Iron Mountain Road talked in a manner calculated to eliminate the sensational element from the affair. He said: "It was no robbery. I came to Chicago from St. Louis Sunday. From what I knew then and have been since advised I regard it simply as the result of drunken negligence. Messenger John Owens has been in our employ for seven years. He is about 35 years of age. He has always hitherto been a man of excellent habits, a temperate man, who spends his evenings when in the city at home. But he got drunk on his last trip from St. Louis to Texarkana, and sent packages in every direction regardless of their address. I tell you not a cent will be lost. I am not here on the case, necessarily. I am frequently in Chicago. Owens came back idle over his run. He was unfit to run, I decline to tell where he is. He is not under restraint. He has company, however, with him, who will apparently do as he desires until he has entirely recovered. I decline to state as to whether he is under the wings of police or detective officers. The packages will all be traced and sent to their proper destination. It's simply a temperance lesson," and thus the affable Mr. Morsman argued fervently in favor of the drunk as against the $60,000 deficit.

Owens has a brother-in-law named M. H. Tichenor, who is in the livery business at No. 1448 Wabash avenue, and to whom Owens, in company with two of the express company's officials, paid a visit Sunday morning about 11 o'clock. Mr. Tichenor is very reticent about what occurred during the visit, nor would he say yesterday afternoon what occasioned it. He contented himself with the simple statement that he occupied a position which closed his mouth, but that everything would be cleared up in a few days. Beyond that he would say nothing, except to deny that his brother-in-law was under arrest, although he practically admitted that he was restrained of his liberty.

The Thirty-ninth Illinois' Reunion.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the muster into service and departure for the front of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry was celebrated yesterday by the survivors. The veterans, many of them with their wives, made McCoy's Hotel their headquarters. One hundred and twenty-five of them answered to roll-call at 10 o'clock, when a business-meeting was held at the Grand Pacific. Gen. O. L. Mann, President, made an address in which he recalled the fact that just twenty-six years before those present, together with nearly 1,000 others, had come together in old Metropolitan Hall and there taking the oath of allegiance departed for the front. Gen. A. H. Terry, U. S. A., the old commander of the Thirty-ninth in South Carolina and in the operations about Petersburg, was present and made a speech. He said the Thirty-ninth was the bravest and best-disciplined regiment in his command. The following officers were then elected: President, W. H. Jenkins, Pontiac; Vice-President, L. A. Baker, Wilmington; Secretary, W. R. Morley, Farmer City; and Treasurer, A. C. Sweetzer, Bloomington. The regiment then visited the Board of Trade. After dinner the veterans went to the encampment and saw the sham battle. In the evening they went to the Exposition. This regiment was known as the "Yates Phalanx," in honor of old Dick Yates, Illinois' war Governor. It reported for duty Oct. 11, 1861, at Benton, Mo. The record of the regiment shows more wounded than any other regiment from Illinois, and, with one exeeption, more killed.

Snow in Appleton, Wis.

APPLETON, Wis., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—It snowed here today very hard for some time, accompanied by a high cold wind.

What Brandreth's Pills Do.

In Brandreth's Pills the true life medicine has been found, composed as they are of numerous vegetables so combined that each multiplies the virtues of the rest. They never can do any harm. Their action is always the same, no matter how long or in what doses they are taken. They purge away the waste particles of the system. They recruit the animal vigor and arrest the progress of decay. They purify the blood. They stimulate the liver. They invigorate digestion. They open the pores. They make the bowels do the work of the kidneys, thus giving those organs an ofttimes needed rest. One or two at night for a week will demonstrate their power and is generally sufficient to cure ordinary diseases.

ONLY FIGHTING FOR FUN.

THE SHAM BATTLE AT THE ENCAMPMENT YESTERDAY.

A Brilliant and Stirring Spectacle and One Which Was Enjoyed by at Least 25,000 Spectators—The Band Contest—Drills by Cadet Companies and an Exhibition by Indian Cavalry—The Rifle Shoot to Take Place Today—General Notes.

The International Encampment was all alive yesterday. Over 25,000 visitors were present during the day, the great card being the sham battle. In the morning the bands in the first class, each comprising twenty-five or more instruments, made their competition. They were as follows: Ligonier, Ligonier, Ind., 28 instruments; Bates', Mauston, Wis., 25; Goodman's, Decatur, Ill., 25. There are two prizes offered in this class, the first being a full set of military-band instruments, presented by Lyon & Healy of this city, valued at $2,500, and the second a set of band instruments valued at $1,000. Each band played two selections of its own choice. Large crowds gathered around the stand while they were playing. The judges are the same as announced yesterday. They will make their award in both contests today at dress parade. While the bands were playing the Stanislaus Cadets and the Holy Name Cadets, lads from 14 to 16 years of age, under command of Col. John Bedarek, marched into camp. These young soldiers in their bright and handsome zouave uniforms were enthusiastically received and applauded by the spectators. In the afternoon they were drilled in the manual of arms and marching, and went through the various evolutions with the precision of veterans. After the drill they gave a dress-parade, which was a very pretty sight, indeed. After the boys came the Laguna Indians, a company belonging to the Second Regiment of New Mexico Cavalry, under the command of Col. Walter G. Marmon. These Indians do not belong to the North American tribes, but are descendants of the ancient Aztecs, the remains of whose civilization may still be seen in the buried cities which lie between the northern boundaries of New Mexico and Central America. The Lagunas live at Laguna, in Northwestern New Mexico, and now number 1,230 persons. They preserve many of the same customs and have the same tribal government of their ancestors. The United States Government has given them schools and teaching, Col. Marmon having been one of the first to go among them. The company gave an excellent exhibit, both on horseback and on foot, though the ground was not sufficiently firm for their best feats in horsemanship. These will be given on other days during the encampment. They have a team entered in the rifle competition, and expect to carry off one of the prizes.

The third sham battle of the encampment commenced at 2 o'clock. The defense was under the command of Maj. Randall of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, with a battalion of regular troops supported on both flanks by heavy batteries, the right being the Milwaukee and Lafayette Light Artillery, under command of Capt. Delong, and the left Chicago Battery D, under command of Lieut. Streeter. The attack was conducted by Col. King, whose force consisted of Rodney's Battery, Carr's Cavalry, a battalion of infantry composed of two companies from Iowa, two from Wisconsin, and one from Ohio, and the naval battalion of marines and sailors from the U. S. cutter Michigan, under the command of Lieut. Hetherington. Randall's infantry lay in their trenches concealed from the attacking force, a small body being deployed in front as skirmishers. As soon as King's forces were seen advancing along the east road to the attack Randall ordered his batteries on both wings to open fire, the first gun being fired from Battery D. A heavy cannonading was kept up for some time. Col. King, seeing no infantry supports to the batteries, undertook by a bold movement to capture them outright, and with this object in view ordered Rodney to open with all his guns on Randall's right, while Capt. Carr, with all his cavalry, charged the guns on the left. But no sooner did the cavalry come within rifle shot than Randall's deployed skirmishers opened upon them and drove them back in disorder. King, now seeing that he had a strong body of infantry in front of him, rallied and reformed his cavalry and sent forward a strong skirmish line from the naval battalion. A stubborn contest now took place, but Randall's regulars proved too strong for the sailors, and the latter slowly retired, while the former continued to advance, hoping to capture Rodney's guns. At this juncture King ordered his battalion around on the right of the advancing line. They went forward at the double-quick and pouring in a heavy volleying fire drove them back across the field. Before they had reached their lines, however, Randall sent forward his second line, and opening a heavy fire repulsed the attack, and his men found time to reform. The batteries now opened with redoubled vigor, and there was hammering all along the line. King, now fully aware of the strength of the force in front of him, ordered Capt. Carr to make a daring charge across the field to capture Randall's battery on the left, which had maintained a galling fire since the opening of the battle. "Take that battery, sir," was the command, and the gallant Capt. Carr, like his famous predecessor, Capt. May, at Resaca de la Palma, marshaled his squadron and swept down the field. It was brilliantly done, up even to the cannon's mouth. They sprang from their horses to spike the cannon, but now Randall's infantry was rushed to the rescue and the horsemen were driven back. Meantime Rodney came galloping up the field with his batteries and opened heavily on Randall's right, while King sent forward his Second Battalion in support of the artillery, again causing Randall to turn to the defense of his right battery. This gave King the opportunity he had long been watching for. Again he ordered Capt. Carr forward on Randall's left, supported by the naval battalion. The cavalry made a magnificient charge down the field, rolled up Randall's left, and the battle was over. The flags were lowered and Randall's gallant forces were made prisoners of war.

It was all a very fine spectacle—the miniature of a real battle. Save that there were no killed and wounded it was as much of actual warfare as any one ever sees except perhaps the Generals in command. Another battle with different features will be given Saturday.

After this followed the dress parade under the command of Gen. Black. There were not quite so many troops in line as usual, but it was a splendid sight. While the parade was forming some heavy clouds came up with a slight sprinkle of rain, but just as the parade was formed the western sun broke through, lighting up the arms and uniforms, while off to the east a rainbow came out, completing a perfect picture.

ENCAMPMENT NOTES.

The rifle competition in the first class will commence this morning. Five teams of ten men each are entered. There will also be concerts and a dress parade.

Gen. Terry will entertain today at lunch at his residence the foreign officers, the members of his staff, and the officers of the United States revenue-cutter Michigan.

The First and Second Regiments will probably be ordered by Adjutant-General Vance to report at the encampment for duty Saturday next, and they will take part in the sham battle.

The Decorah Fife and Drum Corps was entertained by the Second Regiment, I. N. G., Field Music Association at their armory on Michigan avenue last night. After exhibition drills by both corps the visitors enjoyed the hospitality of the Second Regiment Drum and Bugle Corps.

One hundred and fifty members of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Regiment, known during the war as the "Yates Phalanx," under Col. (now Gen.) O. L. Mann, visited the camp yesterday under command of Capt. Sweitzer, Department Commander G. A. R. They are in the city to hold their annual reunion.

The following prominent people were present on the grounds and at the club-house yesterday: Gen. Terry, Gen. Williams, Adjutant-General of the Division of Missouri, Gen. R. P. Bradley, Gen. J. T. Torrence, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, the Baroness von Nordenflycht, Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mrs. A. L. Patterson, Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. Chetlain, Mrs. Bentley, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Camora, Mrs. S. B. Raymond, Mrs. Hering, Mrs. W. C. Barker, Mrs. Philip Reade, Mrs. Charles Eldred, Miss Williams, the Misses Bentley, and the Misses Cutler.

Maj.-Gen. Terry, U. S. A., accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Hare, visited the camp yesterday morning. The General was invited by the foreign officers to inspect their various detachments. He first inspected the Norwegians, who went through their infantry movements. The Danish contingent then gave an example of their drill, after which the Norwegians showed how their tents are pitched and struck. Each man in a company of four carries a section of the tent attached to his knapsack, and the tent can be pitched somewhat under two minutes and struck in less time. They then gave an exhibition of their gymnastic drill. The General expressed himself as greatly pleased with all he saw and highly complimented the foreign officers.

The Massachusetts Volunteer Rifle Team of ten men and officers arrived yesterday to take part in the rifle competition. This team won the naval and military championship of America at Creedmore, defeating the Division of the Atlantic United States army team; also the New York and Pennsylvania teams. They also won the inter-State championship, defeating New York and Pennsylvania. In the Hilton trophy they made the highest score ever made in this country or Europe with military rifles.

FORTUNES LOST IN CATTLE.

Collapse of the St. Louis Firm of Newman & Park.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Banking circles were startled this morning by the announcement that Newman & Farr's National Stock-Yards Bank had failed, and that the firm was hopelessly crippled. The bank is at the National Stock-Yards in East St. Louis, and did a heavy cattle business. Besides controlling the bank, Newman & Farr were the chief owners of the Niobrara Cattle Company, and were largely interested in ranch lands in Montana and New Mexico.

Today's developments showed that Newman & Farr transferred the bank to I. H. Knox, President of the Stock-Yards Company, and that Mr. Knox and a syndicate put up $200,000 to protect depositors. The statement is that the syndicate bought the bank and will pay all depositors, but the holders of Newman & Farr's paper will have to look out for themselves. The deposits amount to something over $200,000.

This action on the part of the syndicate saved the bank, but the firm of Newman & Farr has gone up the commercial flume. The Niobrara Land & Cattle Company made an assignment in St. Clair County, Illinois, to Judge Peper of Belleville. Its assets are estimated at $350,000. Its liabilities will amount to over $250,000. Its creditors are banking-houses in the East and in this city. The indebtedness is so distributed that it will probably not affect any of the sufferers seriously. It is possible that the Niobrara Company will not pay more than 25 cents. It may pay as much as 50 cents, but it is not considered likely.

The losses of the company were sustained last winter, when hundreds of thousands of cattle were killed by Montana blizzards. A year ago the Niobrara Cattle Company owned 39,000 head of cattle on one of the finest ranches in Montana. At this time Mr. Newman & Mr. Farr refused $1,000,000 for the property of the company. During the severe winter it was known that a large number of cattle had been frozen to death, but in June the rounding up showed only 9,000 cattle left. Last month there was another roundup. It proved that the 30,000 head of cattle missing before had perished during the winter. Then it was only a question of time when the company would have to go to the wall.

It is rumored that the Bank of Commerce and the Merchants' National Bank of this city hold large amounts of Newman & Farr's paper. H. L. Newman was a director in the Merchants' National Bank. President Thompson of the Bank of Commerce says his bank has not lost a dollar yet, but thought there would be trouble later. He says the bulk of the paper is held by New York banks.

This cattle failure is the most disastrous that has ever occurred here. Newman & Farr and E. S. Newman, a brother of H. L. Newman, owned all the stock. A year ago they were classed among the wealthy men of St. Louis. Both Mr. Newman and Mr. Farr lived very handsomely in one of the most fashionable residence quarters, Vandeventer place. Both pieces of residence property were in the names, respectively, of Mrs. Farr and Mrs. Newman. Mrs. Farr's deed to the property was to her or to her children; in case she died without children, to her husband. Mr. Farr yesterday made a quit-claim deed of the property to his wife in consideration of $30,000 paid to him for the depositors of Newman & Farr's bank. This $30,000 Mrs. Farr raised by mortgaging the property to an agent of Mr. Knox.

The J. W. Middleton Company.

The J. W. Middleton Company, stationers at No. 55 State street, made an assignment yesterday to Hobart C. Taylor. The assets are $23,921 and the liabilities $26,629. A confession of judgment was also entered in the Superior Court in favor of the First National Bank for $3,498, and an attachment issued for $464 in favor of the J. W. Butler Paper Company. The house was closed, but an effort will be made by the assignee to be allowed to continue the business until the stock is disposed of. Mr. Middleton has been in the stationery business in Chicago for over twenty years. The present company was organized about ten years ago. Mr. Smith, of the law firm of Millard & Smith, said the failure was due to natural causes, the business having been light and the company gradually getting deeper into debt. The immediate cause, however, was the failure of the Tyler Paper Company some time ago, which company held considerable paper of the J. W. Middleton Company. This paper was secured by the Union National Bank, which sued out an attachment Monday and the company was compelled to make an assignment.

Deputy-Sheriff Peters levied on the two boot and shoe establishments belonging to Joseph Lorenger—one at No. 154 State street and the other at No. 100 Madison street—yesterday under a confession of judgment for $2,788 in favor of Edward G. Fish and an attachment for $1,179 in favor of Joseph Reuter & Co. Later in the day Lorenger made an assignment to Samuel S. Warne. The liabilities are $10,700 and the assets $14,000. Sharp competition caused the failure.

SAM RANDALL AT ATLANTA.

A Brilliant Reception Accorded Him at the Governor's House.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Mr. Randall left the city last night amid a glare of fireworks in his honor. Yesterday being his 59th birthday it was made the occasion of special notice. At night a reception was given at the Governor's mansion which assumed large proportions. There were present many prominent citizens, among them Gov. Gordon, Senator Brown, ex-Congressman Hammond, Patrick Walsh, and Senator Colquitt. Mr. Frank Gordon presented the citizens to Mr. Randdall. The important feature of the evening was the serenade and reception of the members of the Young Men's Democratic League. Mr. Trumbull presented Mr. Randall to the Democratic League. Mr. Randall said he was a firm believer in young Democrats, as to their energy and fidelity the success of the party was greatly due. He was a Democrat or nothing. The principles of Jefferson were not only the bulwark upon which the Government was founded, but the only ones upon which it could exist. He thought the Administration had fully sustained itself and that the party had been greatly strengthened in every section of the country. It was safe to predict a greater numerical triumph in 1888 than in 1884. He then announced that he would be pleased to meet everybody by a shake of the hand, which was the honest and Democratic way for friends to meet friends. While a large crowd was cheering Mr. Randall his portrait was produced in fireworks. This was taken as a signal, and the crowd began cheering again. Gov. Gordon was called for from all parts of the grounds. "The best talk I can make is to invite you to come into this house and shake the hand of Sam Randall," said the Governor. Mr. Randall then took a position within the mansion, and for two hours he was kept busy receiving those who had called to show their high appreciation of the great statesman.

A LETTER FROM CLEVELAND.

He Writes to the Manager of the Maxwell Grant, Counseling Against Disorder.

SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 11.—Manager Pils of the Maxwell Land Grant Company has received the following self-explanatory letter from President Cleveland:

In the matter of the Maxwell land grant, referred to in your communication, as in every other, the law of the land must be supreme. The judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States on the subjects involved therein is authoritative and conclusive. Its judgment must be respected and obeyed. Those who counsel resistance to the law, or by false or inflammatory statements such as are made in the handbills submitted to me attempt to impose upon the ignorant by advising an appeal from the judgment of the highest court in the land to lawless force, are the worst enemies of those whom they so mislead. Any unlawful overt act committed in pursuance of such counsel will, of course, be visited with the penalty appropriate to the crime. If any wrongs are done, their redress can be obtained through the peaceful methods of the law, which is fully adequate to protect every right of the citizen. Its faithful enforcement is due alike to the poor and the weak, the wealthy and the strong. I sincerely trust the incendiary counsel in the handbill will not produce the baleful effect for which it was intended, and that those in whose favor the court has determined these vexed questions of title will not attempt to extend their rights to cases not determined, and that, insisting upon their rights, they will deal kindly and generously with those who have mistakenly acted on an invalid title.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

A Ticket Speculator in Trouble.

A Hebrew giving the name of Issac Neusbaum and claiming to live at No. 515 West Madison street was arrested last evening in front of the Chicago Opera-House, where, it is said, he was "scalping" tickets for the Booth-Barrett performance. He was taken to the Harrison Street Station charged with peddling without a license.

VOTED AGAINST THE RING.

REPUBLICANS VICTORIOUS IN THE INDIANAPOLIS ELECTION.

Mayor Denny Thought to Be Re-elected by About 800 Majority—A Gain in the City Council—Good Prospects for Republican Success in New York—The Labor Party Gaining Many Democratic Votes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The election for city officers today passed off quietly and with but few incidents to mark it. An unusual interest was aroused in the contest. The presence of professional men, coupled with the offers of the Committee of One Hundred to reward any one bringing about the conviction of the vote-buyer, had marked tendency toward restraining any desire or intimation of perpetrating fraud, and the result was that during the entire day only three persons were arrested on suspicion of bribery and three others for giving liquor to voters. An election more free from undue influences has rarely been seen here. At 11 o'clock the returns vindicate the confidence felt by the Republicans in the success of their ticket. Over one-third of the city has been heard from, and if the same ratio is maintained to the end Mr. Denny will have been elected Mayor by about 600 plurality. Two years ago his plurality was 60. In addition to the victory gained on the general ticket the Republicans have gained two seats in the Council, giving them a majority of five, against a bare majority of one at present. The Board of Aldermen, which is now a tie, will also have a majority of Republican members. Democrats are much disappointed. The result is not claimed as a distinctively Republican victory. It was brought about by a revolt of the better classes against the domination of the Liquor League in local politics, with its arrogant demands for the practical nullification of the Sunday and liquor laws, and many Democrats either refrained from voting or cast their ballots for the Republican candidate. The Labor vote, which was the unknown factor in the contest and prevented an intelligent forecast of the result, amounted to much less than was expected, and its effect has been more harmful to the Democrats than to the Republicans.

At 1 o'clock returns had been received from all but ten precincts. These gave Denny a plurality of 800 over Edenharter. The Labor vote will show a total of nearly 1,500 for Davy, the Labor candidate for Mayor.

THE WAR ON THE GREAT GAS TRUST.

A Determined Fight to Be Made by the Monopoly—Its Friends Confident.

"The Gas Trust has come to stay, and its enemies are beginning to crow altogether too early in the fight," said a well-known broker yesterday who has close relations with the gas syndicate. "The Council may worry it some and it may take a little boodle to make the Aldermen stop their nonsense, but the trust is too well intrenched to be dislodged. I don't believe either Cummings or Kent is in favor of buying the opposition off. They know their position is strong. The Gas Trust is a regularly incorporated company under the laws of Illinois, and has all the legal rights of a corporation. Suppose the city does take away the licenses of both the Equitable and the Consumers' companies; the city can't rob the stockholders of those companies of the plants nor prevent the trust from still supplying the public with gas from the pipes of the other companies. Mark my words, the trust will be peacefully selling gas a year from today and the public will be eagerly paying for its stock."

It seems to be considered a fact by friends of the syndicate that the monopoly has the city by the hip so far as opposition at law is concerned. The trust can be hurt, perhaps, and weakened, but its grip on the gas business, many people think, cannot be loosened by the courts under existing statutes. There must either be an act of the Legislature, it was said, limiting the price of gas in Chicago to $1 or the city must enter the field as a competitor of the Gas Trust. The latter alternative does not receive favorable mention. A State law limiting the price that may be asked for gas and the dividends that may be paid on gas stocks, or a law such as governs the manufacture and sale of gas in England, allowing dividends to grade up only as prices are scaled down, is believed by many level-headed people to be the only practicable means of deliverance from the exactions of the gas-monopolists.

"It is simply the beginning of a litigation that will eventually find its way to the Supreme Court of the United States," was the answer Corporation Counsel Green returned to the question as to what effect the ordinance passed by the Council Monday night would have on the Gas Trust, the ordinance in question revoking the license of the Equitable Gas Company to do business in Chicago.

"Suppose the license of the Consumers' Company is also revoked, what then?"

"Neither company could apply for additional privileges, and neither of them could do business."

"But how does this help the public, inasmuch as the Gas Trust owns both the old companies, which, under their State charters, are allowed to charge $3 per 1,000 feet for gas?"

"The move is simply the entering wedge to litigation which I think the city will be the gainer by, for I believe the formation of these monopolies will be declared as against public policy and therefore void."

"How can the Gas Trust be prevented from charging $3 per 1,000 feet for gas if the licenses of the Equitable and Consumers' Companies are revoked?"

"It will be the duty of the State to come in and take the proper action."

"What has the Chicago Gas Trust to say on the action of the Council?" was asked of C. K. Cummings.

"Suppose they do take away the license of the Equitable, we shall still have the other companies, shan't we? And, of course, the fewer companies there are the less competition there will be to benefit the public and keep down the price of gas. The talk about gas at $1 is nonsense. It's been tried here and the experiment has used up everybody that has tried it. If we are attacked and hampered the public will suffer, that's all. If I had my way I'd raise the price to $2 today."

"Then the trust will fight?"

"Seriously, I don't believe that any ordinances will be repealed. We have done nothing in violation of any ordinances, and have, in fact, been very careful to avoid violating any. The several companies are just as separate and distinct as they ever were. The trust, by purchasing a controlling interest in each, is able to dictate their policy; that's all."

Early in the day yesterday the gentlemen who so ably championed the cause of the gas companies in the Council the previous evening started a rumor to the effect that Ald. Manierre owned stock in the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company. Ald. Mueller and Hildreth had both heard these rumors, but no one could trace them to their source. Ald. Hildreth thought there was little doubt that Manierre owned that kind of stock, and thought Mr. Manierre wouldn't dare to deny it if asked about it. Late in the evening Ald. Manierre was interviewed. He was asked squarely if it was true that he or his family owned Gaslight & Coke Company stock. "The story," he replied, "is an unmitigated lie, and whoever originated it is a lying scoundrel and villain. I do not nor never have owned a dollar of Gaslight & Coke Company stock, or the stock of any other gas company, neither has any member of my family, and, as to that matter, none of my relatives so far as I know. The story is the meanest kind of a lie, and the gentlemen who are defending the gas companies in the Council must be reduced to bad straits to stoop to such tactics as this."

Ald. Wetherell says he will hold a consultation with Prof. Barrett, City Electrician, in a few days and get figures on an electric light plant for the city on which to base an ordinance for the next appropriation.

THE EPIDEMIC IN TAMPA.

Citizens Certain It Is Malarial Fever—the Government to Investigate.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—There have been four new cases in the last twenty-four hours and no deaths. There are now twenty-[illegible] cases under treatment, and all but one are hopeful. The impression is steadily gaining ground that it is more of malarial than yellow fever. Dr. Guiteras, Government Surgeon at Key West, an expert, is expected here tomorrow. Dr. Bell, a New Orleans expert, has been asked to come. The universal opinion is that the fool-killer was needed when the panic first set in. Of all the deaths (six) so far none had the full of the usual symptoms of yellow jack, but it is being treated for that disease, and all quarantine regulations are of the strictest kind and fully carried out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—Surgeon-General Hamilton today received a telegram from Dr. King Wyley, President of the Florida Health Protective Association, which says:

"Citizens of Tampa and some physicians are dissatisfied. They deny the existence of yellow fever on account of the low rate of mortality and the peculiar condition of the patients. Many of these citizens have had yellow fever. They request you to order Dr. Guiteras of Key West to decide the question. Will you order him to go? Passes will be furnished. The tents you kindly offered are in Tampa, consequently they cannot be used in quarantine service."

Horse Sense.

Pyle's Pearline for easy washing and cleaning.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

WHAT RESTRICTIONS SHOULD BE IMPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The Subject Discussed at the Quarterly Meeting of the Union League Club Last Night — Anarchists, Communists, and Other Sewer Dregs of Europe Not Wanted Here—The Right of the Government to Prevent Their Entrance Into the Country.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Union League Club was held last night at the club building, President George W. Smith presiding. These quarterly meetings have a semi-political but non-partisan character, and have therefore attracted considerable public attention, as the various subjects brought before the club are discussed on their merits. Among those present were Marshall Field, J. McGregor Adams, A. M. Peace, Commissioner Aldrich, E. B. Sherman, Justice Hammer, E. G. Keith, Hermann Raster, H. M. Sherwood, Gen. Leake, H. N. Higinbotham, H. L. Gay, I. K. Boyesen, George Schneider, Ald. Wetherell, Lawyer Weigley, A. L. Coe, Judges Hawes and Waterman, W. J. Onahan, George M. Howe, S. A. Maxwell, Gen. C. W. Drew, J. K. Edsall, George B. Jones, Gen. Martin Beem, and E. F. Cragin. The regular business of the club included a raising of the annual dues to $80, and restricting the membership to 900, instead of 1,000 as previously fixed by the constitution. The Committee on Ways and Means reported a deficit of $24,210 since the club moved into its new building eighteen months ago.

Upon the conclusion of the business matters before the club Gen. Smith announced the subject of discussion to be "What restriction or regulation, if any, should be imposed by the General Government on foreign immigration?"

Hermann Raster was called upon to respond, and said his attention had been drawn to the subject for a good many years, and especially since "this nuisance of Communism and Anarchism was imported from Germany and France." [Applause.] The question of restricting immigration had a different aspect today from what it had when the Know-Nothing movement was in progress. Then there were American-born artisans to be protected from foreign pauper labor. Now, however, the American was no longer an artisan, because he was not trained in that direction. American children were trained to be bosses of foreign imported labor, so that the question of prohibiting immigration for protective purposes was not now in order. Said the speaker: "You would all be left in the lurch if the material to fill in the framework was not all the time furnished by foreign countries. Wherever a large industrial establishment is in operation 90 to 95 per cent of the workmen are imported. This sentiment of boss-ship is so strong among American-born young men that even the farmer boys come to the large cities and start in as bridgetenders, expecting to be Vanderbilts by and by. To talk of abolishing immigration is absurd, but its evils should be cut off." The principal questions to be considered are: What are the evils of immigration? and How can they be prevented? The first evil is the importation rather than the immigration of races who are far inferior to the two classes which have hitherto populated the United States. Up to ten or twenty years ago the bulk of immigration was Teutonic and Celtic. Although as a German he might claim that the German element made up at least three-fifths and the Celtic two-fifths, yet he thought the proportions were about equal until about fifteen years ago, when the Chinese and Slavs became an appreciable quantity. Those two sections of the human race would not mix with amalgamated Americans of today. In Pennsylvania the Slavs were imported to do the labor because no native laborers could be found there. The same was true in regard to the Chinese on the Pacific coast. Another element among immigrants was the Anarchists, and the speaker was sorry to say that eight-tenths of them came from Germany. Bohemia furnished the rest. There was also a sprinkling among the Anarchists of adulterated Yankees, represented by Parsons. As to the Slavs, the only practical thing that could be done would be to enact something like the anti-Chinese law. Among the Slavonians were some men of culture, but the mass of that race who came to this country were very low down in the social scale. Some of the Chinese were merchants, but a man might be a merchant in rat-tails and not amount to much. The immigration of Slavs, Roumanians, and Greeks might be restricted to the educated among them. Italy was a highly-civilized nation, but it did not send us its most cultivated citizens.

Another question was how to exclude people who held doctrines looking to the destruction of the institutions of this country. Political conventions in the last year or two had indicated a desire to put restrictions upon immigration, but not one of them had shown a practical way to do it. One measure recommended was a certificate from the American Consul at each port from which emigrants were shipped. In Mr. Raster's opinion there was not much to be hoped of this. "If you know the character of the Consular appointees," said Mr. Raster, "you know they don't amount to much." [Laughter.] The work of a Consulate was usually left to an office boy, and in regard to the character of emigrants the Consul would have to rely on the certificate of the local authorities, and it was pretty certain that the local authorities would give certificates to fellows they most wanted to get rid of. A few days ago Mr. Raster entertained one of Bismarck's staff who had come to this country to see what we were doing with the Anarchists. Raster had told this gentleman that they knew in Europe very much better than we did how to deal with Anarchism. Germany had a treaty with Switzerland by which a certificate was required of all people going from one country to the other, and care was taken to give certificates to no persons but those of good character. In regard to emigration to America, Mr. Raster said that in Europe pardons were frequently issued to criminals on condition that they would emigrate to America, and, as everybody knew, paupers were frequently shipped to this country to get rid of them. Congress ought to pass laws prohibiting the immigration of such people as would be of no benefit to the country. The alien law of 1798 authorized the President to order out of the country such aliens as he might deem dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or whom he might suspect of being concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations. [Applause.] That law had expired, but it should be revived, and then the proper authorities would have a chance to sift the emigrants and reject all who did not stand the test. It should be made not only the right but the duty of the President to expel such "pernicious foreigners" as proved their perniciousness by their words and acts. Such people as Most and Lingg ought to have been expelled long ago, and such people should be expelled without any resort to the courts. They should be told to step out by virtue of the power which resides in every sovereign Government on the earth. [Applause.] There was no country in the world which was ever morally obliged to take into its fold any foreigner who chose to come into it. All Governments had the right of selection. In Prussia some 20,000 or 30,000 Russian subjects who had lived in Prussia twenty-five or thirty years were recently expelled from that country. It was not a question for the courts. Aliens were subject to the sovereign power of the Nation. The speaker had no doubt that the Federal Supreme Court would decide in favor of the expulsion of vicious elements among immigrants. When the pernicious elements knew they were only here upon sufferance and that they could be taken by the nape of the neck at any time and thrown out they would correct their actions. If Mr. Raster had his way he would put Most and Schevitch and others of that type aboard of the most rickety of war tubs we had and send them back bodily to Europe. If the ship should founder it would be a great calamity to the ship's crew, but probably the world would be better without the freight. [Laughter and Applause.] The next question was in regard to naturalization. Turning to Mr. Onahan Mr. Raster said that many of the latter's countrymen in New York were naturalized within five weeks after the came into the country [laughter], and shortly after that they were elected Aldermen. [Laughter.] If the naturalization laws had been continuously carried into effect by the courts we would not be in our present condition. The naturalization law provided: "It shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that during five years at least the applicant has behaved as a man of good moral character, is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." If that provision had been enforced not a single Anarchist or Communist would have been naturalized. This class had declared open war against the United States, and they were sworn to destroy the good order of the country. As things were now, when men were to be naturalized, one drunken fellow came with two other drunken fellows and took an oath, and the man was made a citizen in two minutes. One of the abuses of naturalization was caused by the fact that the Judges of the courts were elected. Said Mr. Raster: "We have some distinguished Judges present, and I won't go any farther." [Laughter.]

Judge Hawes rose and said: "Go right on and don't mind me." [Laughter.]

Mr. Raster, resuming, said the question of naturalization should be left to the United States Courts exclusively, except in cases where the residence of the applicant was further away than 100 miles from the nearest United States Court. [Applause.] This would make the naturalization business safe, and there should be as many rejections of candidates as admissions. A man should be made a citizen as carefully as he was made a member of a club. The benefits to be derived from citizenship in this country were very great, because here was one of the few places in the world where a man had a chance to exercise the ability nature gave him. In conclusion Mr. Raster said that, as against inferior races, a law should be passed similar to that against Chinese immigration, and, as against such pests as Anarchists, the power of expulsion should be vested in the President, and as to naturalization, the Federal courts should have exclusive jurisdiction except where the candidate resided more than 100 miles from a United States Court. [Applause.]

THE HON. W. J. ONAHAN'S IDEAS.

Gen. Smith introduced Mr. W. J. Onahan as a representative of the Celtic element in this country. He said the policy of the United States had always been to encourage immigration. In the early days of the country immigration was necessary to fill up the waste places which covered nearly the whole country. After giving the statistics of immigration up to 1880, Mr. Onahan said that had it been cut off up to the year named the population of the country would only have equaled what it actually was in 1830. Immigration had placed this country fifty years ahead in population and fully 100 years ahead in commercial progress. "We are to be one people," said Mr. Onahan, "and that is American [applause]; one country, and that is the United States." [Applause.] The speaker drew a picture of the newly-arrived immigrant, lonely and desolate, but we should not distrust him because of his appearance, as the ancestors of many of us came here looking no better. There was no room in this country, said the speaker, and there should be none for men who came here to plot against our laws and to supplant them by anarchy and destruction. This country was made to be the refuge and home of men—not of devils in human form. [Applause.] France should take care of her sans culottes and Germany of her Anarchists, while Russia should look after her Nihilists. They were entitled to no shelter or refuge here. No man who flouted the starry banner could claim protection under it; but no man or woman should be turned away who came here with a determination to honestly earn his or her living. There was still room and opportunity for all. State legislation and local police regulations could deal with such complications as might arise, but doubtless a wiser plan would be for the General Government to exclude criminals and dangerous persons. If each State had the right to shield itself by quarantine against physical contagion, communities had undoubtedly the same right to guard themselves against threatening moral or political dangers. The Government should provide against the introduction of Mormons and persons in a state of peonage. The workmen of America were entitled to protection against the importation of pauper labor. Mr. Onahan thought sufficient safeguards were not placed around the temple of American liberty. American citizenship was exceedingly valuable. It was not unreasonable, therefore, to exact certain things of the aspirant to citizenship. Such a party should be required to give guarantees that he would be a law-abiding citizen. Greater care should be taken in the granting of naturalization papers. Judges of the courts had admitted that the process of transforming an alien into a citizen was divested of all dignity and precaution. The speaker would have it surrounded by every reasonable safeguard. If the Judges were not equal to the task special commissions should be appointed for the purpose of passing upon applications of aliens for citizenship. The capacity of such applicants to approve themselves good citizens should be made manifest. Mr. Onahan condemned the practice of men who came and remained here for years and yet failed to become citizens. [Applause.] In regard to Anarchistic and other outbreaks the speaker said they had been always promptly suppressed, and he believed they always would be, because the overwhelming mass of good citizens would never permit disorder to run riot or chaos to have sway. The workingmen of this country were equally interested with the upper classes in the preservation of order, and the great majority of them would always be found on the side of good government. The employer and the employé would be found standing shoulder to shoulder in defense of American law, American institutions, and American liberty. [Applause.]

GUSTAVE KOERNER'S LETTER.

The following letter from Mr. Gustave Koerner of Belleville was then read:

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Oct. 7.—*Gen. George W. Smith:* To speak first of immigration generally, there does not seem to have been any prohibition of it, even amongst the ancient nations, though they considered all aliens as "hostes," or at least as "peregrinos." Such aliens were, however, universally deprived of all politcal and even civil privileges, and lived usually under the patronage of native citizens. Naturalization, as now understood, was unknown in Greece, and even in the earlier times of the Roman Empire, and when bestowed it was not given to individuals, but to communities and whole classes of people. In modern times, amongst all civilized peoples, as far as my present knowledge extends, I know of no nation which has excluded immigrants from its limits unconditionally. So far from it, countries which were not overpopulated have encouraged and invited them. It may be laid down as a general proposition that in modern times all countries which are but thinly populated have not only freely permitted immigration but have taken great pains to encourage it. Some of our own States have not been slow to invite foreigners to our shores, and have had for years agents all over Europe to set the peculiar advantages of their States in a proper light, although they could not hold out any peculiar privileges to the newcomers.

Our National Government has not participated directly in those efforts, but it has of itself been the greatest inducement to attract, we might say, almost the entire immigration from Europe and elsewhere. Not alone our vast fertile region, waiting but for the ax and the plow to be converted into smiling fields, but our free institutions, granting all reasonable and often unreasonable liberties to all alike, and the kind and liberal spirit in which a vast majority of our people have received the strangers thus far on their hospitable shores, was the principal inducement, was the magnetic stone that drew millions under our National banner; and they are still coming, as official reports show, even in increasing number for the last two years.

A very elaborate report of the New York Board of Immigration, made some years ago, stated that every immigrant above legal age, being a man in robust health, represented in himself a capital of about $1,000 (the exact amount I am not able to give, the report not being just now accessible to me), spent on him in his home country for his nursing in infancy, school education, training to some craft, trade, or profession, and of which the country of his adoption would reap the unearned benefit. They inferred that if but 50,000 male emigrants (and the males by far surpass the females) per year fulfilled this condition the country would gain some $50,000,000 a year.

Undoubtedly there have been amongst these 12,000,000 of immigrants from 1820 to 1881 (the official records for some years are not complete) a great many people whose presence was in the highest degree undesirable—people who at once became dependent upon public charity, and therefore a burden to municipalities. But, allowing even for a large amount of importations of the indigent and the vicious, compared with the whole number we have received, which undoubtedly up to this day can hardly be less than 15,000,000, it must be insignificant. Even the most prejudiced must allow, upon informing himself of the real facts, that the benefits of immigration at the present condition of our country by far outbalance the disadvantages connected with this stream of immigration.

Some restrictions have of late been placed on immigration by Congressional laws. They are unknown to other countries, except in Russia, and I doubt whether they will really furnish a remedy towards relieving labor from competition. There is just now a very justifiable anxiety to devise some means to keep out political and social agitators, Communists, Anarchists, and other like baneful fanatics. But to find them out on their arrival would be difficult; and to draw a line between mere harmless theorists and those who are intent to carry out their dangerous and criminal views at any cost would be an impossibility. The right of any nation to absolutely forbid immigration, or to forbid it to some classes, is of course unquestionable. Yet such unconditional exclusion would at this period of the nineteenth century be undoubtedly considered as against the spirit of the age, and as unfriendly to other States, and would provoke vexatious and retaliatory measures towards people of our own nationality in foreign countries.

To prevent the evil consequences of the influx of so many foreigners the question of naturalization has now become again a very prominent one in the eyes of many thoughtful persons, and may well be considered as closely connected with that of immigration. Our present naturalization laws are, with few modifications, substantially the same as those passed during Mr. Jefferson's first term, in 1802. That these laws have been often grossly abused there is no doubt, and amendments as to the proper execution of the law would seem to be desirable. I speak from a vast experience of the loose mode in which the legal proceedings in matters of naturalization have been conducted in our own State and in the neighboring State of Missouri. Particularly before elections applicants for naturalization appear in squads. Now, the law really does not justify the loose method of procedure customary just before election. The law provides: "That the court admitting such alien shall be satisfied that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the State where such court is held at least one year; and it shall further appear to their satisfaction that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed as to the good order and happiness of the same; provided that the oath of the applicant shall in no case be allowed to prove his residence."

This law does not speak of affidavits of witnesses sworn to outside of the court by witnesses the court never sees. Under it the court has full power to examine the witnesses. In five cases out of ten he would find that the witnesses swear to the applicant's residence merely from information, principally received from the applicant himself. Upon a close examination the court would find that as to the applicant's moral character the witnesses knew and could know very little, if anything. The State's Attorney should, by law, be made to be present at every instance of naturalization to examine the witnesses, and it would not be a difficult task for him to find out those persons who had been convicted of crimes, or who are disreputable persons, or persons not attached to the principles of the Constitution, or well disposed to the good order and happiness of the country. In this wise, vicious and incendiary characters are more likely to be excluded from citizenship than by any other legal enactment. Our laws of naturalization, in my opinion, are good enough; all the amendment I would desire would be this, that what the Judges may do now under the law, as it stands, should be made obligatory on them in every case. As ever, your sincere friend, GUSTAVE KOERNER.

With thanks to the gentlemen who had spoken the meeting adjourned.

ST. LOUIS IN THE DUMPS.

DETROIT WINS THE SECOND GAME OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

The Browns Played a Wretched Game, and People Are Saying They Didn't Want to Win and that the Whole Thing Is a Hippodrome—The Chicago Crowd Badly Beaten by Cincinnati—Carney and McAuliffe to Fight Nov. 7—The Cesarewich Stakes at Newmarket.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—This was Detroit's day, and the league champions, assisted by six bad errors on the part of the home team, carried off the second game. There is a provoking suspicion that the "now-it's-my-turn-to-win" business will be kept up until the end, and that the series will settle nothing. There were over 8,000 people on the grounds this afternoon, and half of them left with the impression that the Browns deliberately lost the game. They didn't try to run bases until the eighth inning and the errors were the worst ever seen on the grounds. Jack Boyle, who caught thirty-eight successive games, and established a reputation as one of the best throwers to second in the business, threw the ball ten feet over Robinson's head to-day in an attempt to cut off Hanlon. Latham, who is a sure thrower from third to first, made two wild throws over Comiskey's head, the ball in one instance going in the grand-stand. In the ninth inning, after Foutz opened with a two-bagger, Robinson, Welch, and Boyle tried to bunt the ball and were put out. The people who had money on the Browns are denouncing them in strong language, asserting that they did not want to win, and their play offered sufficient proof of the charge. Before the eighth inning they stuck to the bases as though anchored. Of the five runs made by the Detroits only two were earned.

The double umpire scheme of yesterday was tried again with success. The Detroits made some changes in the team, Ganzel being placed on first base, White put back at third, and Richardson in left field. Conway was put in to pitch, and the Browns secured ten hits off him, including a three-bagger by Welch and doubles by O'Neill and Foutz. The latter was in the box for the home team, and was not half so well supported as Caruthers yesterday. Many of the hits credited against him ought to have been cut off by the fielders.

The Detroits began the run-getting in the second. Thompson hit a short fly to centre, which Welch, after a hard run, got in his hands, but could not hold. White went to first on balls, and Dunlap sacrificed, advancing both a base. Then Bennett sent a pretty one down to a safe spot in left field and Thompson and White came in. In the next inning the league men continued their good work. After two men were out Rowe hit to Latham, who tried to throw the ball over the grand-stand, and Rowe got his base. Thompson hit to Gleason, and the ball was again put over Comiskey's head, and Rowe scored. Thompson came in on White's hit. In the seventh Gleason's fumble gave Richardson a base. He stole second, and scored on Ganzel's hit.

Welch began for the Browns by hitting for three bases. He scored on Robinson's safe one to right. In the eighth Latham reached first on balls, stole second and third, and scored on Comiskey's hit. Comiskey, after stealing second, scored on a wild throw by Bennett. In the ninth they began pounding Conway, Foutz opening with a double, but the men who followed him tried to bunt the ball and went out. The clubs left for Detroit this evening. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E
Latham, 3b.	1	1	1	1	3	Richard'n, l. f.	1	0	1	0	0
Gleason, s. s.	0	1	1	3	1	Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0
O'Neill, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Rowe, s. s.	1	1	4	5	0
Comiskey, 1b	0	1	10	1	0	Thomps'n, r. f.	1	3	1	0	0
Caruthers, r. f.	0	2	3	0	0	White, 3b.	1	2	2	2	1
Foutz, p.	0	1	3	4	0	Dunlap, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Welch, c. f.	1	1	2	0	1	Bennett, c.	0	3	4	0	1
Robinson, 2b	0	1	1	3	0	Hanlon, c. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Boyle, c.	0	0	4	0	2	Conway, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	3	10	27	12	7	Totals	5	12	27	14	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3
Detroit	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Detroit, 2. Two-base hits—Bennett, O'Neill, Foutz. Three-base hit—Welch. Double plays—Gleason-Robinson; Rowe-Dunlap-Ganzel; Foutz-Comiskey. First base on balls—White, Robinson, Hanlon, Latham. Struck out—Richardson (2), Robinson, O'Neill. Wild pitch—Foutz. Time—Two hours. Umpires—Kelly and Gaffney.

The two clubs left town in a special train of three sleeping-cars and one dining-car and will travel in this manner the entire trip. Besides the players and officers there will be press representatives, as well as half a dozen friends of the St. Louis club. At Detroit the party will be joined by others.

Cincinnati, 12; Chicago, 1.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The Chicago Base-Ball Club suffered a bad defeat from the Cincinnatis this afternoon in the presence of 1,700 spectators. The visitors were utterly unable to gage young Smith's delivery, making only one scratch hit in the second inning. The home club batted Baldwin hard, and in the first inning on two doubles, a triple, three singles, and errors by Pettit and Williamson made seven runs, 6 of which were earned. The weather was very cold and raw, chilling both the players and spectators. At the end of the sixth inning Anson gave up the contest. The Chicago men fielded poorly in the first four innings, but after that showed great improvement. The single hit, a scratch over second base, was made by Tebeau. Every one of the Cincinnati nine got one or more hits off Baldwin, who sent five men to bases on balls. A remarkable feature of the game was the fact that ten of the twelve runs made by the local club were earned. The score:

Cincinnati	7	0	3	2	0	0	—12
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	— 1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 18; Chicago, 1. Errors, Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 5.

Northwestern League.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Oshkosh	117	76	41	.649
Milwaukee	117	75	42	.641
Des Moines	116	73	43	.629
St. Paul	115	70	45	.608
Minneapolis	114	51	63	.447
La Crosse	117	42	75	.358
Duluth	115	41	74	.356
Eau Claire	122	39	83	.319

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Base-ball:

Des Moines	2	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	—10
Duluth	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	— 1

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 11.—Base-ball: St. Paul, 8; La Crosse, 3.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 11.—Base-ball: Minneapolis, 7; Oshkosh, 10.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Base-ball:

Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	—9
Eau Claire	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Indianapolis, 12; Cleveland, 0.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.—Today's game between the tailenders resulted in a walkover for the home team, the visitors being shut out. Score:

Indianapolis	1	1	1	2	7	0	0	0	—12
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 0

Base hits—Indianapolis, 17; Cleveland, 4. Earned runs—Indianapolis, 9. Batteries—Indianapolis, Boyle and Myers; Cleveland, Crowell and Snyder.

Mail, 11; Tribune, 7.

The *Mail* and TRIBUNE teams played a game of base-ball at Lincoln Park yesterday afternoon, the result being a victory for the *Mail* side by a score of 11 to 7. Five innings were played. Score:

	1	2	3	4	5	
Mail	4	3	2	2	0	—11
Tribune	1	0	0	6	0	— 7

The winners made seventeen hits and six errors, and the losers thirteen hits and nine errors.

Miscellaneous Games.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—Base-ball: Washington, 10; Metropolitan, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 11.—The game between Philadelphia and Athletic was postponed on account of rain.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The game between Baltimore and Brooklyn was postponed on account of rain.

EVENTS ON THE TURF.

Lord Rodney's Humewood Wins the Great Cesarewich Stakes at Newmarket.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The race for the Cesarewich Stakes took place at Newmarket today, and was won by Lord Rodney's 3-year-old bay colt Humewood. Mr. H. F. Barclay's aged brown horse Bendigo was second and Mr. Somer's 4-year-old bay colt Carlton third. Humewood won by a length and a half. Carlton was a bad third. The other starters were Fern's 3-year-old colt The Baron, Manton's 4-year-old colt Gay Hermit, W. Blake's 4-year-old colt Exmoor, the Duke of Beaufort's 4-year-old filly Winter Cherry, Mr. Vyner's 5-year-old mare Stone Clink, Davenport-Handley's 4-year-old Royal Rose, H. T. Fenwick's 3-year-old colt Phil, the Duke of Hamilton's 5-year-old horse Jacob, J. Hammond's 5-year-old horse Eurasian, the Duke of Beaufort's 4-year-old colt The Cob, the Duke of Westminster's 3-year-old colt Savile, Lord Bradford's 3-year-old colt Chippewa, H. Burr's 3-year-old gelding Brownie, A. Victor's 3-year-old colt Attila, Sir T. Freak's 5-year-old horse Althorp, T. L. Wardle's 5-year-old mare Merry Duchess, W. Gardner's 3-year-old colt Sorrento, E. Bird's 4-year-old colt Peeler, J. Hammond's 4-year-old gelding Ripon. The start was excellent. Carlton was ears in front at the start, but fell back. Winter Cherry then took the lead, closely followed by Royal Rose, Ripon, and Attila. Next came the Baron, Humewood, Brownie, and Jacob. This order was maintained to the six-furlong post, where Brownie came up. They ran in this order until they entered the rails, where Humewood took fourth place, Winter Cherry fell back, and Bendigo took third place. Then passing Duchess Royal Rose was done, and Humewood forged ahead. The Baron was last. Time, 3:50 2-5.

The winner is a bay colt by Londesborough, dam Alabama, and as a 2-year-old ran under the colors of Tom Cannon, the well-known trainer and owner. Humewood ran only twice as a 2-year-old, and won the Nursery Plate at Brighton in November last.

Bendigo, the second in the race, was also a prime favorit, as he had in 1886 won the great Eclipse Stakes of $50,000, and in May last won the Great Jubilee Stakes at Kempton Park, near London, also worth about $50,000.

Carlton, who came in third, was the favorit, as his previous performance this season as a cup-winner caused him to have the confidence of the betting public. Carlton won the Chester Cup in May, the Manchester Cup in June, the Goodwood Stakes in July, and the Doncaster Cup in September.

The race has been won twice by American horses—in 1857 by Mr. Ten Broeck's Prioress and in 1881 by Mr. Kean's Foxhall. Last year the event was won by Stone Clink and in 1885 by the French filly Plaisanterie. The distance is two miles two furlongs and twenty-eight yards. It is run at Newmarket the second Tuesday in October on the Cesarewich courses. The value of the stakes to the winner is $5,000 to $6,000.

The Trotters at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding inclement weather there was a good attendance at the races this afternoon. The track was in good condition and the sport excellent.

First race, Blue-Grass Stakes for 4-year-olds:

Binder Wilkes, ch. c., by Red Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen	1	1	1
Bermuda, blk c., by Banker, dam Mambrino Patchen	2	2	3
Sphinx	3	3	2
Kentucky Hambletonian	4	4	4

Time—2:29¾; 2:30; 2:25.

Second race, Special Stakes, for 2-year-olds:

Bell Boy, br. c., by Electioneer, dam by The Moor	1	1
Daphney, b. f., by Hambrick's Dictator Jr., dam by Nick Monroe	2	2
Poem	3	3

Time—2:27¼; 2:29¾.

Third race, 2:38 class; unfinished, darkness:

Abel, b. g., by Messenger Chief, dam by Gill's Vermont	1	1	2
Hamletta, blk. m., by Bourbon Wilkes, dam by Hamlet	4	2	1
Alcyona	3	4	3
Blue Mont	6	6	4
Susie T.	2	5	5
Reed Wilkes	5	3	6

Time—2:29; 2:28¾; 2:29¾.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—A meeting of the Kentucky Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association was held this evening at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, P. P. Johnston; First Vice-President, H. C. McDowell; Second Vice-President, R. G. Stover; Directors, W. R. Brassfield, W. C. Goodloe, R. P. Todhunter, R. S. Strader, Lexington, and G. Cecil, Danville.

Winners at Jerome Park.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The weather at Jerome Park was damp and chilly, and the track in fair condition.

First race, handicap, one mile and a sixteenth—Eolian won by three lengths, Royal Arch second, Tarbouche third. Time, 1:53.

Second race, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Emperor of Norfolk won by a length, Belinda second, Satan third. Time, 1:17½.

Third race, the Hunter Stakes, for fillies 3 years old, one mile and three-quarters—Firenzi won by a length, Diadem second, Pomona third. Time, 3:18.

Fourth race, the grand National handicap, one and a half miles—Linden won by a length, Volante second, Eurus third. Time, 2:43¾.

Fifth race, selling, five-eighths of a mile straight—Freedom won by a head, Armstrong second, Choctaw third. Time, 1:03½.

Sixth race, steeplechase—Wellington won by a length, Leroy second, Littlefellow third. Referee fell. Time, 3:19¼.

Ninth Day's Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 11.—The ninth day at the Latonia Jockey Club was cloudy and cool, track heavy, attendance good.

First race, selling, seven furlongs—Fronie Louise won by a length, Anarchy second, Phil Lewis third. Time, 1:37.

Second race, purse, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Roundabout won by a length, Bertha second, Helen Brooks third. Time, 1:07½.

Third race, purse, six furlongs—Lucky Jim won by three lengths, Lomax second, Mishap third. Time, 1:22¾.

Fourth race, sweepstakes, one mile and half a furlong—Birthday won by a length, Paragon second, Catalpa third. Time, 1:56½.

Fifth race, Tobacco Stakes, $750 added, one mile—Carus won by two lengths, Galatea second, Fugato third. Time, 1:58.

October Meeting at Galesburg, Ill.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The October races of the Galesburg Driving Park Association began today, with a very small attendance, owing to cold weather. The track was heavy.

The 2:50 class for a purse of $300:

Nellie H.	1	1	1
Typhone	2	2	2
Empress	3	3	3
Black Oak	4	4	4
Sherman Bashaw	5	5	5
Attorney-General	dis.		
Strathmore	dis.		

Time—2:42; 2:39½; 2:48.

The 2:40 pacing race for a purse of $200:

Harry Z.	1	1	1
Planter	2	2	2
George C.	3	3	3
Gen. Grant	dis.		
Bessie D.	dis.		

Time—2:38; 2:39½; 2:46.

The Patron-Jay-Eye-See Match Off.

The match between Patron and Jay-Eye-See has been declared off. Jay-Eye-See had been at Washington Park for three weeks without having had a chance for fast work such as was necessary to prepare him for a race, and Ed Bither positively refused to drive him if he started Saturday. "He is not in shape and cannot get in shape for a race Saturday, and I'll not drive him if he starts. I would not do it for $5,000, but if Mr. Case wants anybody else to drive he can get him." This was Bither's final declaration, and the result was telegraphic communication between Messrs. Case and Emery and the announcement that the race was off.

Horse Sales at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—A five-days' combination sale began here today. Forty-four head sold for $10,945. The best prices were: Col. Brisbois, ch. s., 5, by Egbert, dam by Cottrill Morgan, to C. A. Bohannon, Chicago, $750; Patchen Lass, ch. f., 3, by Mambrino Patchen, dam by Boggs, Grey Eagle, to Waller Rhodes, Lexington, $500; The Orphan, b. f., 4, by Red Wilkes, dam Volunteer, to George Douglass, Lexington, $430; Wilkeserena, b. f., 3, by Red Wilkes, dam by Howard's Abdallah, to William Owsley, Shelbyville, Ky., $400; Vixen, b. m., 8, by New York, dam by Hambletonian, to E. J. Williams, San Francisco, Cal., $800; Dolly Wimple, b. m., 6, by New York, dam by Jim Monroe, to E. J. Williams, $900; Melrose, b. m., 8, by New York, dam by American Star, to George Douglass, $810; Salacine, b. f., 2, by St. Clair, dam by Strathmore, to H. E. Holmes, Mattoon, Ill., $300; Rathbone, br. c., 15, by Dictator, dam by Ericsson, to John A. Dougherty, Philadelphia, $575; Jennie Brownleaf, br. m., 5, by Greenwood, dam by Magog, to J. L. Long, Cincinnati, $300; S. X., b. g., 3, by Young Jim, dam by Donaphan, to H. Simon, Louisville, $405; Onigo, b. s., 3, by Onward, dam by Nutwood, Woodward & Harbison, Lexington, $330; Hebron, b. s., 4, by Princeps, dam by Volunteer, to G. W. Leavitt, Boston, Mass., $1,000; Star Wilkes, b. s., 3, by Count Wilkes, dam by Lexington Hambletonian, to H. H. Wilmoreland, Springfield, Mo., $600.

W. C. Trance, proprietor of Highland Stock Farm, has sold to E. K. Wormely, Mendota, Ill., a bay yearling colt by Red Wilkes, dam by Almont $1,000. T. D. Davis of Ironton, O., has bought from same a bay yearling filly by Red Wilkes, dam by Reed's Abdallah, for the same price.

BILLIARDS.

A Generous Offer for the Proposed Tournaments.

At a meeting of the members of the Brunswick, Balke & Collender Company, held at their office yesterday, it was decided that the company would contribute $1,000 for two billiard tournaments—$500 for each—and have nothing to do with the location or management of either, leaving everything to the players, who can arrange to suit themselves. The meeting was attended by Messrs. Brunswick and Balke of Cincinnati, Collender and Troescher of New York, and Bensinger and Schmidt of this city. At a subsequent meeting between the members of the firm, George F. Slosson, Eugene Carter, and Charles Parker, Mr. Bensinger announced the company's decision, and also said he wished it understood that the visiting members of the company were not here to arrange tournaments, but attend the wedding of his daughter and David Hyman of Cincinnati, which takes place tonight. Slosson adhered to his previous declaration that he would not enter a tournament to be played in New York if the New York players would not enter one to be played here first. Messrs. Collender and Troescher said that when they got back to New York they would consult Daly and Sexton and see what they would agree to. If the projected cushion-carrom tournaments do not assume definit shape inside of ten days Slosson will probably get up a local handicap tournament.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

The Inter-Collegiate Tennis Tournament.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The inter-collegiate tennis tournament was opened here today on the grounds of the New Haven club. The following rounds were played this afternoon:

Preliminary round, singles, A. E. Wright, Trinity, versus A. Duryea, Williams; won by Wright—6-0, 6-3, 6-4.

H. Luddington, Yale, versus S. V. Coffin, Wesleyan; won by Luddington by default.

S. E. Brooks, Amherst, versus E. H. E. Porter, Lehigh; won by Brooks—6-3, 6-2.

First round, A. Shaw Jr., Harvard, versus E. H. E. Porter, Lehigh; won by Shaw—6-3, 6-4.

W. W. Panstock, Williams, versus A. Thomas, University of Pennsylvania; won by Thomas—6-4, 6-3.

W. L. Thatcher, Yale, versus G. M. Brinley, Trinity; won by Brinley—6-3, 7-5.

W. K. Gillott, Lehigh, vs. W. E. Davidson, Amherst; won by Gillett—6-3, 7-6, 6-1.

E. Henry, University of Pennsylvania, versus O. S. Campbell, Columbia; won by Campbell—6-4, 6-3.

P. S. Sears, Harvard, vs. W. R. Warden, Brown; won by Sears—7-5, 6-4.

Preliminary round, doubles Warden and Weeden, Brown, versus Snow and Taylor, Harvard; won by the latter—2-6, 7-5, 6-2.

Second round, singles, P. S. Sears, Harvard, against O. S. Campbell, Columbia; first set won by Campbell—8-6; second by Sears—6-2.

The match is to be finished tomorrow.

A meeting of the association was held tonight in President Cooley's room in Lawrence Hall and officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, P. S. Sears of Harvard; Vice-President, A. E. Wright of Trinity; Secretary and Treasurer, George A. Hurd of Yale. The tournament next year will be held in New Haven.

Carney and McAuliffe to Fight Nov. 7.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—McAuliffe and Carney, who have been trying to get together to contest for the light-weight championship of the world, met this afternoon, and no difficulty was experienced in arranging for the battle to be decided Nov. 7. Jimmy Ormonde, who is to referee the Gaudaur-Teemer match, has been selected as final stakeholder in place of Al Smith. McAuliffe came here unexpectedly today and accused the Carney people of seeking to stave the fight off, so as to get their money out. Then he said if they did not arrange a match today he would hunt Carney up and show him which was the better man. The movement of McAuliffe in coming to this city and forcing the Carney people into a position they did not expect has caused a great reaction of feeling in his favor among sporting men, now that the true facts have come to light. His friends are betting $100 to $80 on him.

The World's Champion Skater.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The world's amateur champion skater, Charles Goodman Tebbutt of St. Ives, Eng., arrived by the Etruria Sunday. Tebbutt won the one-mile international skating tournament on rough ice which formed on a meadow flooded three feet deep near the River Meuse, at Slikerver, near Rotterdam, Holland, Jan. 19. He skated his first trial heat in 4:25 and the second in 3:57. Mr. Tebbutt, who is a guest of the New York Athletic Club, is rather stout, but strongly built. His skates are only 13¼ inches long.

IN THE DOMAIN OF JUSTICE.

The Wabash Road Will Pay Some of Its Interest.

In the Wabash case Judge Gresham yesterday entered an order directing the receiver, Gen. McNulta, to pay out of moneys now in his hands as surplus earnings of the entire railway property in his charge the unpaid coupons maturing July 1, 1885, and prior thereto, on the Chicago Division mortgage bonds, with interest on the same from their maturity until paid; the unpaid coupons maturing June 1, 1885, and prior thereto, on the first mortgage bonds of the Hannibal & Naples Railroad Company, with interest; out of surplus earnings now in hand or that may be received the past due coupons, with interest, on first mortgage bonds and funded debt bonds secured by coupons of the Toledo & Illinois Railroad Company, the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad Company, the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859, the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad Company, the Illinois & Southern Iowa Railroad Company, the Quincy & Toledo Railroad Company, and the Hannibal & Naples Railroad Company; any past due coupons of the Chicago Division mortgage bonds; interest on the scrip certificates issued by the Wabash Railway in exchange for or on account of unpaid coupons belonging to any of the first mortgage bonds above enumerated on which the receiver is paying coupons; the payments to be of such amounts as will keep the interest on each class of scrip certificates paid up to the date to which interest coupons shall be paid on the corresponding class of funded debt bonds, payment to be made as far as possible simultaneously of a coupon on all the said issues of first mortgage bonds and of interest on all the classes of scrip certificates; notice of payments to be given by publication and payments to be made at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company, New York.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

112,303—Jessie Hart vs. Vincent C. Hart. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and cruelty. W. B. Buckner, solr.

112,304—Mark W. Barrett vs. Ira B. Warner, Bertha Warner, W. B. and Maggie Sheldon, John H. and Lillian Sheldon, Jennie Barrett, Charles H. and Sarah Johnson, Addie C. and C. B. Johnson, Daniel T. Johnson Jr., Kittie C. and Leon H. Drake, Lucia B. Drake, Almira L. and Samuel C. West, Almeda K. and Bancroft A. Bailey, D. W. and Elizabeth S. Kent, and Mary E. Drake. Bill for partition. A. A. Exline and Beach & Hodnett, solrs.

112,305—E. A. Hartwell et al. vs. Robert Rochester. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $180 on Lots 3 and 4 of Wannfried's Add. to Lakeside. H. N. Culver, solr.

112,306—Philip Best Brewing Co. vs. Frank Widerborg. Confession of judgment, $582. Francis Lackner, atty.

112,307—Same vs. William H. and Annie M. Lunn. Confession of judgment, $485. Francis Lackner, atty.

112,308—Joseph Ullmann vs. Simon Minchrod. Confession of judgment, $3,093. King & Packard, attys.

112,309—First National Bank of Chicago vs. J. W. Middleton Company. Confession of judgment, $3,498. Orville Peckham, atty.

112,310—John Williams vs. Board of Trade of Chicago. Bill for injunction. Mason B. Loomis, solr.

112,311—John Johnson et al. vs. Frederick W. Koenig. Confession of judgment, $78. Blanke vs. Chytraus, attys.

112,312—Teresa McLinden vs. Robert E. McLinden. Bill for divorce for cruelty. John C. Patterson, solr.

112,313—Franz Falk Brewing Co. vs. August Windt. Confession of judgment, $542. Francis Lackner, atty.

112,314—Lorenz Franz et al. vs. Carl Michaels and Hulda and Emma Michaels. Trespass, $1,000. Knickerbocker & Holdom, attys.

112,315—Lorenz Franz vs. Carl and Hulda Michaels. Ejectment, $1,000. Same attys.

112,316—J. W. Butler Paper Co. vs. J. W. Middleton Co. Attcht., $464. McClellan & Cummins, attys.

112,317—Adolph Walters vs. John G. Sarter. Confession of judgment, $85. S. W. Gehr, atty.

112,318—E. G. Fish vs. Joseph Loranger. Confession of judgment, $2,781. W. M. Howland, atty.

112,319—Chicago & Western Railroad Company vs. E. Hess Company. Asst., $1,200. Clarence A. Burley, atty.

112,320—Charles Rankin vs. Morris Luis. Appeal.

112,321—George H. Taylor et al. vs. J. W. Middleton Company. Asst., $580. Tenney, Bashford & Tenney, attys.

112,322—Julius C. Witenmeyer et al. vs. City of Chicago. Case, $25,000. E. H. & N. E. Gary, attys.

112,323—Carl Grimm et al. vs. Edward C. Schaefer. Confession of judgment, $476. Francis Lackner, atty.

112,324—Joseph Rosenberg vs. R. S. Van Tassel of Cheyenne. Attcht., $17,061 for money loaned. Straus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

112,325—Fred M. Blount vs. J. W. Middleton Company. Confession of judgment, $508. Robert L. Latham, attys.

112,326—Walter Gibbons vs. James J. West and the Chicago *Mail* Company. Case, $10,000. Maher, Snow & Cooper, attys.

112,327—Walter Gibbons vs. John R. Wilson. Case, $10,000. Same attys.

112,328—Charles R. Sykes vs. W. A. Sheridan, Augusta B. Sheridan, H. P. Baldwin, Gersham Bowrd, George Zerbes, C. J. Meerdink, James Angus, Nicholas Phillips, Joseph Pissa, Robert Scott, Anne Luneberg, Henry Heibergall, John Weiss, W. W. Gleason, William Halverson, Patrick and Ann Guilfoyle, Mary Butler, Catharine Whalen, C. L. Talmadge, and James and Nora Guilfoyle. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $1,000 on Lots 10 to 22, inclusive, Block 1 of C. G. Dixon's Sub. of the n. ½ of n. e. ¼ of n. e. ¼ of s. e. ¼ of Sec. 14, 37, 13; also Lot 24, Block 7 in E. L. Brainard's resub. of Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 11 of W. O. Cole's Sub. of the e. ½ of n. w. ¼ of Sec. 5, 37, 14; also Lots 14 to 21 inclusive, Block 45 in Blue Island Land & Building Company's Sub. of Washington Heights; also Lots 45, 46, 47, and 48, Block 11 of Allen's Sub. of the s. w. fractional ¼ of Sec. 24, 37, 14.

112,329—Charles V. Gordon vs. Maggie V. Gordon. Bill for divorce for desertion and adultery. W. H. Sisson, solr.

112,330—Katie Lochman vs. Henry E. Lochman. Bill for divorce for cruelty. S. S. McNaughton, solr.

112,331—Star Cutler Co. vs. William J. Quan and Thomas Delihant. Asst., $500. W. H. Johnson, atty.

Suppressed Monday—112,300, Union National Bank vs. J. W. Middleton Co. Asst., $1,336. Tenney, Bashford & Tenney, attys.

VERDICT AND JUDGMENT.

JUDGE ANTHONY—5,386, Frank Tisi vs. Joseph Chiade; verdict, $850.—10,616, Alfred Elston vs. William Luft; judgment, $437.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—5,025, Kendall vs. Kendall. Decree.

JUDGE GARNETT—2,243, Myer vs. McGuire. Decree.

JUDGE JAMIESON—4,852, Adelaide G. Parker vs. Addison M. Parker. Decree, divorce, desertion.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

63,031—William Connery vs. Edward Mitchell. Appeal.

63,032—Charles B. Emery et al. vs. A. Engstrand. Asst., $600. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

63,033—Arnold Van Stavern vs. F. J. Dewes Brewing Co. Case, $300. Sears & Arnd, attys.

63,034—John Dohr vs. Franz Muelleder. Appeal.

63,035—Mary Christine Madsen vs. Peter Madsen. Bill for divorce for desertion, cruelty, drunkenness, and adultery. Colgrove & Masterson, solrs.

63,036—Henrietta Cremmel vs. Joseph A. Cremmel, Lizzie Maris, Catherine Andres, and unknown heirs of Antoine Cremmel, deceased. Bill for partition. Robert L. Lyons, solr.

63,037—Charles H. Wyman, ads. S. S. Bishop. Appeal.

63,038—Lewin Dutton vs. Louis Adams. Asst., $300. Hoyne & Follansbee, attys.

63,039—Same vs. John K. Prindiville. Asst., $300. Same attys.

63,040—Same vs. Leon Schlossman. Asst., $300. Same attys.

63,041—Joseph Reuter et al. vs. Joseph Loranger. Attcht., $1,179. C. M. Hardy, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE TUTHILL—3,138, Peter Malzen et al. vs. Mary J. Coyle; judgment, $217.—4,636, Hay & Todd Mfg. Co. vs. J. K. Cohen; judgment, $107.—4,609, Sprague Brimmer Mfg. Co. vs. same; same, $391.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—4,043, W. H. Schimpferman & Son vs. Libbie Floyd, judgment, $352.—1,304, Siegmund Pike et al. vs. C. A. Constant & Co.; same.

County Court—New Suits.

7,438—Voluntary assignment of J. W. Middleton Co. to Hobart C. Taylor. Millard & Smith, attys.

7,439—Same of Joseph Loranger to Samuel C. Warne.

The Call.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

APPELLATE COURT—42 to 51, inclusive.

JUDGE ANTHONY—First call, cal. Nos. 2,601 to 2,750, inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 5,328, 5,339, 5,378, 5,384, 5,405, 5,408, 5,409, 5,410, 5,411, 5,414, 5,425, 5,262, 5,426, 5,428, 5,429, 5,444, 5,450, 5,452, 5,456, and 5,458. No. 5,397, Blatchford vs. Cook, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Condemnation cases.

JUDGE HAWES—No case on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Board of Education cases on hearing.

JUDGE GARNETT—Motions of course from 9:30 to 10 a. m. No case on calendar.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Nos. 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73. No case on hearing.

JUDGE TUTHILL—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 1,278, 1,280, 1,283, 1,284, 1,285, 1,289, 1,298, 1,138, 1,013, 902, 1,188, and 1,218. No case on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 4,061, 4,110, 4,126, 4,130, 4,134, 4,200, 4,203, and 4,342. No. 4,036, Hertz vs. Blum, on trial.

JUDGE WATERMAN—No. 26594, Cook Co. vs. Cal. & C. C. & D. Co., on trial. No further call of calendar.

JUDGE TULEY—No. 4 and motion for injunction in 2,858, Addicks vs. Forestall et al. Nos. 1 and 2 on hearing.

JUDGE COLLINS—No. 20. No case on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Decrees and general business.

JUDGE BAKER—No. 23 on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 284, 337, 324, 315, 295, 268, 263, 122, 346, 437, and 144.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Nos. 33, 380, 383, 393, 394, 395, 389, and 390.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Business transacted by the Supreme Court today was as follows:

On motion of Assistant Attorney-General Maury John W. Dryden of St. Louis was admitted to practice.

Ex parte, William Henry, petitioner. Motion for leave to file petition for writ of habeas corpus. Submitted by Mr. Isaac M. Bryan for the petitioner.

State of Indiana vs. State of Kentucky. Motion for leave to file bill in equity. Submitted by Mr. J. C. Fay.

No. 7. Henry E. Davis, administrator, etc., appellant vs. John Key. On motion of John Paul Jones appearance of Hettie Ann Key, executrix of John J. Key, entered.

No. 128. Guy C. Graham, plaintiff in error, vs. Aaron W. Spencer. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. Judgment affirmed per stipulation; clerk's costs in this court to be paid by the plaintiff in error.

No. 11. Everett DeWitt et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Charles McLaughlin.

No. 12. George Friend et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Tully R. Wise. On motion of W. J. Johnston for plaintiffs in error ordered to be postponed until No 1,027 is heard.

No. 1,019. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company, appellant, vs. Charles E. Simmons, Trustee, etc. Motion to dismiss submitted by W. H. L. Lee for the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company—one of the appellees—in support of motion and by Thomas F. Withrow in opposition thereto.

No. 31. The Davenport National Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. the Board of Equalization of Davenport, etc. Submitted under the twentieth rule by Mr. W. T. Dittoe for plaintiff in error and by Mr. S. E. Cook for the defendant in error.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the following cases:

James F. Casper, administrator, vs. the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad Company; reversed.

Effie L. Butler et al. vs. George Abraham; dismissed at appellee's cost.

James L. Roberts vs. Anderson Spencer, executor; affirmed.

James L. Roberts vs. Anderson Spencer, administrator, etc.; affirmed.

ANARCHISTIC ORATORS SING SMALL.

A Meeting to Express Sympathy with the Seven Condemned "Martyrs."

The Social Turn-Verein of Lake View, a radical offshoot of the Lincoln Turn-Verein, a few days ago addressed a call "to Turners and the general public" to attend a meeting to protest against the action of the Supreme Court in the Anarchists' case. The audience which assembled in response at Mueller's Hall, Sedgwick street and North avenue, last evening numbered 500, including many well-known Anarchists and Socialists. Capt. Schaack, who takes an interest in such gatherings, and twenty officers were also in the hall, as were Mrs. Spies, the mother of August, her daughter Gertrude, and other sympathizers and relatives of the condemned Anarchists. There was little enthusiasm, the presence of the representatives of the law having a dampening effect. The speeches were of a moderate character, and none of the fire-eaters was on the platform. The audience applauded generously and gave the speakers all needed encouragement.

H. Jestram, a Blue Island photographer, was the first speaker. He announced that for fear his great oration would be misquoted by the capitalistic press he had written it out and would read it, warning all "capitalistic hirelings" present to report him correctly or something terrible would ensue. Mr. Jestram denounced everything and everybody, including THE TRIBUNE, Jay Gould, Bonfield, and the boodlers, and maintained that nobody knew who threw the bomb at the haymarket. "The martyrs" in the County Jail were convicted on supposition, he said. Dr. Ernst Klemodt announced in view of the presence of the police that he would not say anything bad, as he was "too young to die just now." He was eloquent on "the hellish press which had so far succeeded in their devilish purpose." Further on he shrieked, "Shall the seven be hung for being the champions of the people?" William Louge denominated the press as "the harlots of Babylon," and after asserting that he would speak, "despite all warnings and penalties," said nothing at which any one could take offense. There were other speakers, but they were not violent at all. Oscar Deus of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* staff, "despised the cowardice of the American people," the bravest of whom were the police.

The usual resolution was passed and the customary collection taken up.

BABY HUMORS

And all Skin and Scalp Diseases Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

Our little son will be four years of age on the 25th inst. In May, 1885, he was attacked with a very painful breaking out of the skin. We called in a physician who treated him for about four weeks. The child received little or no good from the treatment, as the breaking out, supposed by the physician to be hives in an aggravated form, became larger in blotches, and more and more distressing. We were frequently obliged to get up in the night and rub him with soda in water, strong liniments, etc. Finally, we called other physicians, until no less than six had attempted to cure him, all alike failing, and the child steadily getting worse and worse, until about the 20th of last July, when we began to give him Cuticura Resolvent internally, and the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, and by the last of August he was so nearly well that we gave him only one dose of the Resolvent about every second day for about ten days longer, and he has never been troubled since with the horrible malady. In all we used less than one-half a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, a little less than one box of Cuticura, and only one cake of Cuticura Soap.

H. E. RYAN, Cayuga, Livingston Co., Ill.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourth day of January, 1887. C. N. COE, J. P.

SCROFULOUS HUMORS.

Last Spring I was very sick, being covered with some kind of scrofula. The doctors could not help me. I was advised to try the Cuticura Resolvent. I did so, and in a day I grew better and better, until I am as well as ever. I thank you for it very much, and would like to have it told to the public.

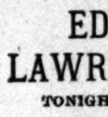
EDW. HOFMANN, North Attleboro, Mass.

Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap prepared from it, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Cuticura Soap, 25 cents; Cuticura Resolvent, $1.00. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.



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CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fire-Proof.
David Henderson........Manager.

EDWIN BOOTH. LAWRENCE BARRETT.

TONIGHT (WEDNESDAY), OCT. 12.

MACBETH.

MR. BOOTH........MACBETH
MR. BARRETT........MACDUFF

Thursday, Oct. 13. OTHELLO (Barrett, Iago; Booth Othello).
Friday, Oct. 14, KING LEAR.
Saturday Matinee, HAMLET.
Saturday Evening, OTHELLO (Booth, Iago; Barrett, Othello).

THIRD AND LAST WEEK OCT. 17.
Monday, Oct. 17. Wedn'sday Eve Saturday Mat. — MERCHANT of VENICE Grand Production. (Entire Play, 6 Acts).
Tuesday, Oct. 18 and Saturday Ev'g, positively last time here. — JULIUS CÆSAR.
Thursday, MACBETH.
Friday, HAMLET.

PRICES FROM $2.50 to 50c; BOXES FROM $20 to $9. Seats Secured for Entire Engagement.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE

Battle of Shiloh

THE GRANDEST EXHIBITION ON EARTH. Open Every Day and Evening. Michigan-av., opposite north end of Exposition.

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE, North Clark and Division-sts.

Today, at 2. Tonight at 8—The young emotional actress, CORA TANNER, in the Realistic Drama of English Life,

ALONE IN LONDON.

Supported by the PARK THEATRE CO. from Brooklyn, N. Y. Sunday, Oct. 16—GUS WILLIAMS in "Kepler's Fortunes."

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Grand Ladies' Matinee at 2—The Dunlap Opera Company, authorized and organized by John A. McCaull, in the Favorite Opera,

Matinee Today at 2. | THE BLACK HUSSAR. | Tonight at 8.

Monday next—C. E. Verner in "Shamus O'Brien."

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
DAN'L SHELBY........Manager

THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!

Conried's Opera Company.

VICE-ADMIRAL

SAME GREAT CAST THAT CREATED "GYPSY BARON."

EVERYBODY ON THE QUI VIVE.

READ THE PRESS COMMENTS:

The plot stimulates interest and leaves little to desire.—News.

Certain to prove one of the decided favorites of its popular school.—Times.

It has a romance of interest pleasingly spiced with comedy. Seldom has a more attractive series of stage pictures been presented.—Inter-Ocean.

It has scored a hit. Chorus girls really acting; will wonders never cease?—Herald.

The scenery and costuming well deserve praise for beauty, and the finales are of exceptional power.—Tribune.

Grand Matinee Today at 2 p. m. Usual prices—$1, 75c, 50c, 25c.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

—THE—

STODDARD LECTURES

FOUR COURSES EXACTLY ALIKE and a FULL COURSE OF SATURDAY MATINEES.

COURSE A—MONDAY EVENINGS, October 17, 24, 31, Nov. 7, 14.
COURSE B—TUESDAY EVENINGS, October 18, 25, Nov. 1, 8, 15.
COURSE C—WEDNESDAY EVE'GS, October 19, 26, Nov. 2, 9, 16.
COURSE D—THURSDAY EVE'GS, October 20, 27, Nov. 3, 10, 17.
MATINEES AT 2:30 October 22, 29, Nov. 5, 12, 19.

SUBJECTS:
Oct. 17, 18, 19, 20, 22—SPAIN REVISITED.
Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 29—JULIUS CÆSAR.
Oct. 31, Nov. 1, 2, 3, 5—THE PYRENEES.
Nov. 7, 8, 9, 10, 12—LORD BYRON.
Nov. 14, 15, 16, 17, 19—CONSTANTINOPLE.

COURSE TICKETS $1.00, $2.00, $3.00. Boxes holding four, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00. Course Tickets now on sale. Single Tickets 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 on and after 14th. BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

CAMP SHERIDAN.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

(At the West Side Driving Park.)

Grand Band Contests!

MASSED BAND CONCERTS. DRESS PARADE AND REVIEW.

With specially interesting Exhibition and Competitive Drills, Artillery and Cavalry Maneuvres. Exhibition of Horsemanship by Celebrated Laguna Indians Morning and Afternoon.

Admission 50c. Carriages Free.

Grounds reached by West Side City Railway, Wisconsin Central Railway from Fifth-av. depot, and C., B. & Q. R. R. from West Side Depot.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
H. L. HAMLIN........Manager

Today at 2. Tonight at 8.

Hundreds turned away nightly.

THE HANLONS' Grand Fairy Spectacle, FANTASMA. A GORGEOUS AND DAZZLING PRODUCTION.

Monday, Oct. 17.—Rudolph Aronson's N. Y. Casino Co. in ERMINIE, with the ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST. Advance sale open this morning.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—SPECIAL.

SALE OF SEATS OPENS THURSDAY. Rudolph Aronson's New York Casino Comic Opera Co.

ERMINIE.

BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 17.

The Great New York Cast, Scenery, and Effects, including FRANCIS WILSON, W. S. DABOLL, HENRY HALLAM, GEORGE OLMI, CHARLES PLUNKETT, A. W. MAFFLIN, MURRY WOODS, E. JOSLYN, J. A. FUREY, PAULINE HALL, MARIE JANSEN, KITTY CHEATHAM, LOUISE SYLVESTER, SADIE KIRBY, and GEORGIE DENNIN.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK of the charming comedienne, Miss

ROSINA VOKES

And her LONDON COMEDY CO., who will appear in THE WIDOW'S DEVICE (New), and THE CIRCUS RIDER (New).

This Evening and Saturday Matinee (only).

Friday and Saturday nights, by request, IN HONOR BOUND, MY MILLINER'S BILL, and DOUBLE LESSON.

COMMENCING MONDAY, OCT. 17.

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD And Production of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

SALE OF SEATS NOW IN PROGRESS.

McVICKER'S—A PERFECT THEATRE. VENTILATION THOROUGH. 26 EXITS.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON

Matinee Today at 2 (over at 4:30), and Tomorrow Evening. Double Comedy Bill—Mr. Jefferson as Caleb Plummer and Mr. Golightly in "Cricket on The Hearth" and "Lend Me Five Shillings."

This Evening and Saturday Matinee, last times as Bob Acres in "The Rivals."

Friday and Saturday Evenings, farewell appearances, "Rip Van Winkle."

Sunday Evening Next—Bolossy Kiralfy's Ballet Spectacular Production of Sardou's Masterpiece, "DOLORES." Sardou's Dolores excels both his Fedora and Theodora in the intensity of the dramatic situation and its cumulative effect, in elevation of tone and dignity of purpose.—Philadelphia Times.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE

Inter-State Industrial Exposition OF CHICAGO.

Open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., Sundays excepted.

Orchestra of thirty-one Musicians—Mr. Adolph Liesegang, Director.

Admission—Adults, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents. Reduced rates on all railroads.

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JERUSALEM

ON THE DAY OF

THE CRUCIFIXION.

Open during the week........8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
On Sunday (until further notice)....8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Wabash-av. and Panorama-place.

CRITERION THEATRE. Sedgwick-st., corner Division.

Every evening this week, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the grand spectacle,

ZOZO, The Magic Queen.

The favorite comedian, GEO. H. ADAMS. A strong cast. New Scenery. A Magnificent Transformation. Prices—15, 25, 35, and 50 cents.

Next Week—"UNDER THE LASH."

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM. Clark, near Madison-st.

Open Daily, 10 to 10. Shows Every Hour.

BIG WINNIE JOHNSON. Largest Human on Earth.

Three Theatres and Half a Million Wonders.
Theatre No. 1—Panorama of Haymarket Riot.
Theatre No. 2—Military Spectacle of the Blue and Gray.
Theatre No. 3—The National 4 Comedy Co.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.

Matinee at 2—Night at 8.

LAUGH! You can't help but LAUGH at MERRY FRANCES BISHOP, NEW MUGG'S LANDING.

Monday—Fascinating "ZOZO."

BATTLE OF

GETTYSBURG!

Open daily from 8 a. m to 10:30 p. m. Cable Cars to Panorama-place.

The Tribune.

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Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper	3 cents
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper	4 cents

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1887.

THE Illinois River Improvement Convention is in session at Peoria, Ill.

THE new building of the Chicago Art Institute will be formally opened Nov. 19.

IT is stated that the scourge raging at Tampa, Fla., is unquestionably yellow-fever.

CONFLICTING reports come from New York as to Robert Garrett's mental condition.

JUDGE THOMAS C. MANNING, United States Minister to Mexico, died in New York yesterday.

QUIN BOHANON'S case was yesterday brought before the United States Supreme Court.

THREE Mexican smugglers were killed Monday by the authorities near San Fernando.

HUMEWOOD, Lord Rodney's 3-year-old colt, won the Cesarewich Stakes at Newmarket yesterday.

REINA REGENTE, the new cruiser built for the Spanish Government on the Clyde, is the fastest warship afloat.

THE total assessed value of railroad property in Illinois is $66,571,236, an increase of $3,599,000 over last year.

A TERRIFIC storm at Mazatlan destroyed $300,000 worth of property, and it is feared a number of lives were lost.

THE report that Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil is about to abdicate his throne because of ill-health is unfounded.

POPE LEO has intrusted all the arrangements in connection with his jubilee celebration to a commission of four Cardinals.

GOV. OGLESBY has appointed four delegates to represent this State at the Waterways Convention at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 20.

NINE youths have been arrested at Elmira, N. Y., who had formed a regular organization for the purpose of burglary and arson.

AT yesterday's session of the Knights of Labor Assembly the demand of the printers of Minneapolis for increased wages was indorsed.

THE Bryn Mawr Hotel, a well-known summer-resort near Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, causing a loss of $230,000.

DR. ST. JOHN and those indicted with him obtained a change of venue yesterday from Judges Williamson and Baker. The case was set for Oct. 24.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN and Jesse Collings are still swinging 'round the circle in Ireland and Scotland. Chamberlain spoke yesterday at Stranin, Scotland.

THE Presidential party was driven around St. Paul yesterday. A reception was held at Minneapolis, and at 8 p. m. the departure was taken for Omaha.

REPORTS from Toblach as to the condition of the Crown Prince of Germany are very disquieting, and much alarm is felt in Berlin because of his condition.

THE survivors of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry yesterday celebrated in this city the twenty-sixth anniversary of the muster into service and departure for the front.

THE State of Michigan is preparing to send to Washington a statue of Lewis Cass, to take its place among the large number now in position in Statuary Hall at the Capitol.

THE failure is announced of the Niobrara Land & Cattle Company, incorporated at East St. Louis, with nominal assets of $250,000, on which 25 to 50 per cent will be realized.

A FREIGHT-TRAIN crashed into the rear of a passenger-train on the Chicago & Atlantic Railway near Kouts, Ind. There are conflicting reports as to the loss of life, the highest estimate being thirty. The railroad company, according to the accounts, made strong efforts to conceal the magnitude of the disaster.

THE money market was active, but without any disturbing demands on the part of borrowers. Sterling was quiet and unchanged. Investment securities were dull and weak. The New York stock market was higher, under the lead of Reading.—The Chicago produce markets were dull and the early feeling was weak, but grain turned firmer, though news from the Old World was discouraging to holders of both wheat and corn. As compared with Monday, pork and ribs for January closed unchanged, lard 5 cents lower, wheat ¼ cent higher, corn and regular barley a shade firmer, oats and rye steady, and flaxseeds fully 1 cent higher.

THE latest received papers from England tell a different story about the potato crop in that country from that cabled here a few weeks ago. The information came that the potato plant had been ruined. It now appears that the tops were blackened rather extensively during one night of unfavorable weather, but that the tubers themselves were not spoiled and are now turning out well in front of the diggers. It is also reported that the yield of turnips is much better than was anticipated, and that green feed generally will be nothing like the prodigious failure that was announced last month.

IT may be inferred from a wool article recently copied from a St. Louis paper that the people of the city at the other end of the big bridge are beginning to understand the true condition of the wool market. They may, perhaps, understand also by this time that they were too anxious to buy during the summer, and boomed St. Louis as a wool market at their own expense. The improved demand expected for September did not arrive. The starting of the clip at high prices earlier in the season invited competition from foreign goods to an extent which has kept a considerable part of the home clip out of the hands of consumers. One of the largest of the Eastern mills is reported to have made its stock during the last three months of a low-priced foreign wool, and others have followed the example partially. In view of the fact of large stocks at home our manufacturers are pursuing a hand-to-mouth policy, and the consequence is that owners have been left to carry the clip till actually wanted at the mill. The market has declined three to four cents from the highest prices obtained since new wool came forward, and the result may be to induce a better demand. There would be good buying if once confidence were restored, as mill-owners have very little in stock. The clip is reported to have averaged a heavier shrinkage than usual.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE GORMAN CONSPIRACY.

The story of political corruption and debauchery as practiced by the Gorman ring in Maryland is already familiar to our readers in its general features, but the details as brought out and supported by the affidavits of Republicans, mugwumps, and the reform element of the Democratic party make the story tenfold worse, and form an indictment of a grave character not alone against the principal conspirators (who ought to be in the penitentiary) to thwart the will of the people, but against President Cleveland, who is in open alliance with the ballot-box stuffers to profit by their illegal and corrupt acts.

Heretofore it has been known that Senator Gorman, Stevenson Archer, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, Higgins, the President's appointment clerk in the Treasury Department, Rasin, his naval officer of the port, and others holding State and Federal offices have been actively engaged in working primaries, securing votes by corrupt and illegal processes, and manipulating ballot-boxes, poll-registers, and returns after the manner of what is called "fine work." Developments worse than this have now come out. The Democratic ring conspirators have been detected in a plot, in which Rasin was the prime mover, to erase the names of 5,000 Republican voters from the registers. It has also been found that the Chairman of the State Committee has been levying heavy assessments upon the post-office and custom-house and buying up prominent Knights of Labor leaders, foremost among the purchasers being Congressman Raynor. The following advertisement, which recently appeared in the Baltimore papers, shows how the gang carries on the assessment business:

> Democratic candidates for any State or municipal office who desire to be voted for at either of the primary elections to be held, by order of resolutions of the Democratic City Convention, Sept. 27 or Oct. 4, 1887, respectively, are hereby notified that, in accordance with the terms of said resolutions, *they are required to inform the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Room 6 Hoen Building, at or before 8 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, Sept. 20, the office for which such person is a candidate, his residence and ward; at which time he will be advised of the amount assessed for the expenses of such elections and the time limited for the payment of the same.*
>
> *Any person failing to comply herewith will not be eligible to be voted for as a candidate, and if voted for at such election the votes will not be counted.*
>
> FETTER S. HOBLITZELL,
> Chairman Democratic Executive Committee.
> JOHN M. DULANY, Secretary.

Tammany in its palmiest days never dared to carry things with as high a hand as the Baltimore Democrats. The McDonald-Mackin-Harrison machine in this city would have stopped aghast at such a proposition. They first propose to assess the candidates. If they do not pay up then they are declared disqualified for election. If they still persist in running it is boldly declared that the votes cast for them will be thrown out. They not only assume to decide who shall run and who shall not run and tax them at their pleasure, but in the most defiant and brazen manner announce their intention to disfranchise voters, even through the columns of the daily newspapers.

In every conceivable way this corrupt ring, against which the best men of all parties have made a stand, has identified itself with an attempt to suppress the will of the people by trickery, fraud, and force and has made no concealment of its purpose. That it has gathered boldness by its close alliance with the President admits of no doubt. Higgins, Rasin, and Thomas were appointed to their places by the President in the face of positive and undisputed evidence from the Citizens' Reform League of Baltimore that they were spoilsmen and offensive partisans of the most corrupt sort. Upon the occasion of the recent meeting of the Democratic State Convention, in disregard of the President's July order they left their posts and engaged in the work of packing primaries, setting up the pins for a Cleveland delegation next year, and forcing a spoils platform through the convention, and yet not a word of reproof was heard from the President. The mugwumps appealed to him in vain to take some notice of the Gorman-Higgins conspiracy in the interests of fraud, corruption, and ring rule. And now these fellows and others are engaged in a still bolder conspiracy to disfranchise thousands of Republican voters. The Federal employés are giving their entire time to this business and yet no word from the President! They have both the aid and approval of the Administration in their sinister designs, because if the Democratic ring ticket should be beaten this fall the State cannot be depended upon to give its Electoral vote to Cleveland. As the results of this ring rule in Baltimore alone 30,000 names have been illegally registered, and three ballot-box stuffers—Eugene Higgins, Naval Officer Rasin, and Indian-Agent Thomas—six murderers, two attempted murderers, and twenty-four convicts will control the election under the leadership of Boss Gorman in the interest of President Cleveland!

THAT TIPSY REPORTER STORY.

That story about the New York *Star* reporter which Gen. Parsons, the brother of the condemned Anarchist, A. R. Parsons, has started on the rounds is very thin and gauzy and will hardly be credited by intelligent people. The yarn in brief is that some lawyer of New York, whose name is not given, heard a tipsy reporter boast in Delmonico's Hotel that a roll of bills which he displayed was part of a sum of money paid to him by some Chicago newspaper to keep away from this city so that he might not be called on to give information on the trial of the Anarchists which would establish the innocence of the latter and prove that not one of the men on trial had anything to do with the bomb-throwing.

Now, it is somewhat singular that neither Gen. Parsons nor Capt. Black, to whom he refers for corroboration of his story, gives the name of the tipsy reporter, or of the paper on which he was employed in Chicago at the time of the bomb-throwing, or of the lawyer who heard the anonymous reporter boast how he got the money. It is, in fact, a case of "I have seen the man that saw the man that said he saw the ghost." Capt. Black himself seems to place very little reliance on the story, for he says: "Whether the reporter knew what he was talking about or was merely indulging in a bit of gasconade is, of course, an open question." It will appear to many an open question whether any reporter, tipsy or sober, in New York or Chicago, ever made use of the language attributed to him by Gen. Parsons.

What object would any Chicago paper have in suppressing the truth in this matter? They were and are only interested in having the facts and telling them. They are not interested in having the innocent suffer for the sins of the guilty. Any newspaper would be only too glad to publish any statement concerning the bomb-throwing which would throw more light on the matter, no matter how it affected the prosecution in the case. They would print it as a very interesting piece of news, if for no higher motive. The Chicago newspapers have not the reputation of paying money for suppressing news or of giving tipsy reporters an opportunity to seriously injure their reputations.

Such tales as that of Gen. Parsons will have very little influence on Gov. Oglesby in all probability. Putting them forward at this time is more calculated to injure than to serve the case of the condemned men, who have, by the way, all along suffered on account of their fool friends. If Gen. Parsons would confine himself to pointing out mitigating circumstances in the case of his brother he would do much more towards saving him from the gallows. He cannot help him by circulating such cock-and-bull stories as that about the New York reporter.

It has been established almost beyond any possible doubt that the fatal bomb was thrown by Rudolf Schnaubelt, the brother-in-law of Schwab, and who beyond question is mainly responsible for the unfortunate brother-in-law's misfortunes and troubles. Schnaubelt shaved off his beard the night of the bomb-throwing or the morning after. This had the desired effect on the dunce detectives who examined him, as they did not recognize him, and he was let go. He got out of Chicago and out of the country as quickly as possible. The leading Anarchists probably know of his whereabouts. Why do they not produce him to prove the innocence of his friends if they are innocent? If he came forward now and proved that the condemned men had not advised or plotted the throwing of the bomb or that it should be thrown, it would greatly change public opinion on the question of the punishment of all the Anarchists in jail. It would no doubt influence the action of the Governor. If Schnaubelt was not the bomb-thrower there would be no risk in his appearance. If he is innocent it would not be difficult for him to establish it. Even if he was the bomb-thrower he might be able to present such facts as would lead to the mitigation of the punishment of his brother-in-law and others—perhaps. Having such a witness as Schnaubelt at their call, it is somewhat ridiculous in the friends of the condemned men to rely on what some apocryphal tipsy reporter is said to have said about this terrible business. It is not even fair to the condemned men.

NO SYMPATHY WITH ANARCHY.

The Anarchists, whether in this country or in Europe, never weary of claiming to be the special friends and representatives of the laboring man, and the organized industry of the United States has for a long time been clouded with suspicion of anarchistic sympathies. That cloud has now been shattered, if not dispelled. The action of the Minneapolis convention Monday was an authoritative declaration by the trades-union representatives of the Nation that American workingmen see in the condemned Chicago Anarchists not martyrs but murderers—homicides with whose fate they have no more to do than they have with the fate of any other tried and convicted criminals. The trap had been baited with all possible cunning, and the most persuasive Anarchist now out of jail, George Schilling, was present to advocate his cause. James E. Quinn of District 49 of New York fathered the resolution, and a milder one could hardly be conceived. It had no blood in it; on the contrary, it was as colorless as words could make it. The principle laid down was one in no wise connected intrinsically with Anarchy, and might be indorsed by every member of the Supreme Court of Illinois without any retraction of their decision in the Anarchy case; and yet it was defeated on the ground of the real purpose beneath its honeyed words. The resolution reads as follows:

> CONSIDERING that the development of the human mind in the nineteenth century has reached a point expressed almost universally against capital punishment, or taking of human life by judicial process, as a relic of barbarism, therefore be it
>
> *Resolved*, That this convention expresses sorrow that the men in Chicago are doomed to death, and that it use every endeavor to secure the commutation of the sentence of death passed upon them.

It was evidently hoped that all the sentimentalists who are in favor of abolishing capital punishment would vote for the resolution, as well as those having more or less sympathy with the condemned Anarchists, but the result showed that the delegates were not to be caught by that device. The vote stood 174 noes to 22 ayes. There has not been since the haymarket massacre a more significant rebuke of that outburst of diabolism. The organized labor of the United States is now upon record by its representatives as recognizing the equity of law. American workingmen do not countenance homicide in any way or on any excuse. In effect the Minneapolis vote declares to the whole civilized world that American liberty means law and order, justice and security, and that in both personal freedom and the rights of property. There is no conflict between industry and capital along the line of Socialism and Anarchy. The Socialistic proposition to substitute for individual liberty slavery to the State cannot longer make pretension to popularity among the laboring class of this country, if their representatives in National convention speak their sentiments. If this declaration had only been made two years before it might have saved us from the horrors of wholesale slaughter. Such men as Parsons and Spies no doubt really supposed that the organized labor of the country sympathized with their object if not with their method. The result at Minneapolis must have opened their eyes. It also shows plainly that in any intelligent and self-governing country the reign of law is made secure by sound public opinion.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S MALADY.

The latest reports concerning the health of the Crown Prince of Germany are of an alarming character. It is now stated that the ailment in his throat is cancerous without doubt, and that since the operation performed by Dr. Mackenzie it has returned with increased virulence and so weakened his physical condition that he is unable to undergo another operation and can only submit to applications intended to relieve pain. His case appears to be similar to that of Gen. Grant, and, if the reports are true, it will only be a question of time how soon he will succumb to a similar fate.

The German people will grieve deeply at the loss of their Crown Prince, to whom they are devotedly attached. He has been to them the beau ideal of a Prince and soldier, and they have looked forward with pride and fond anticipation to his succession to the throne which may now be vacant any day. His courage and soldierly qualities in the Franco-Prussian War made him the idol of the army, while at the same time his preference for peace, his love of intellectual pursuits, and his conservative tendencies endeared him to the people at large. If it had been destined he should succeed to the throne he would undoubtedly have labored in the interests of peace and of the material prosperity of the Empire.

Should he pass away soon his death will seriously affect the Emperor, who cannot be expected to survive him long, as he is now in his 91st year and very infirm. His grandson, Frederick William, also grandson to Queen Victoria, eldest son of the Crown Prince, will be his successor. He was born in 1859, and was married in 1881 to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, by whom he has already had four children, so that there is no danger that the Hohenzollern family will soon become extinct. He was a wild, reckless youth, but since his marriage has settled down into a genuine representative of the Prussian military type, dashing, reckless, and impulsive, but without those fixed traits of character which guarantee much stability to his reign. He is in all respects a soldier, and probably a good and brave one, but it remains to be seen whether he has the statesmanlike qualities necessary to a successful ruler of the great German Empire. It may be in view of this emergency, likely to be precipitated any day, that Bismarck has been busy in perfecting the alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy, and settling the difficulties between the court and the Vatican, so that there shall be some guaranty of European peace in the event of a sudden change.

ALL the railroads that obtained right of way in the city on the same terms as regards viaducts that the Burlington & Quincy Road obtained its right of way between Twelfth and Harrison streets, east of Canal, propose to pool issues with that corporation in fighting the payment of damages arising out of the construction of such viaducts, and have so notified the city. It is not easy to understand how they propose to get out of it. They certainly contracted to pay these damages. The provision of these ordinances is sufficiently explicit on this point. It stipulates that the railroad "shall pay the city the cost and expense of constructing and erecting viaducts, with lateral and other approaches thereto," and further to save the city forever harmless against *any and all damages, judgments, decrees, costs, and expenses* of the same which it may suffer or which may be recovered or obtained against said city for or by reason of granting of such privileges or authority, or for or by reason of, or growing out of, *or resulting from the passage of this ordinance, or any matter or thing connected therewith*, or the exercise by said company of the privileges hereby granted.

Under this provision the Burlington Road has already paid $25,000 for damages growing out of the creation of the Polk street viaduct, showing very clearly that it understood the ordinance held it liable for the same. The corporation now seeks to shirk its engagements on some technicality discovered by the attorney of the road, and all the other roads propose to follow suit. This is a very mean piece of business, and the railroad magnates should not be at all surprised if the people should demand a more strict compliance on their part with all the existing ordinances. As they insist on a technical interpretation of them whenever they appear to be in their favor, the city authorities may insist on a rigid compliance with the letter of the ordinances. This may put the corporations to large expense, but it may be conducive to the greater convenience and the greater safety of the citizens. The municipal authorities will push a suit to compel the road to pay the damages for the Polk street viaduct. A strict enforcement of the ten-miles-an-hour-running ordinance may bring the corporations to time without waiting the result of a tedious suit of this kind, though the railroad corporations ought to be handled without gloves to bring them to a sense of their public duties.

CONSIDERABLE sensation has been created in New York City by the exploits of Nellie Brown as an amateur insane ward at Blackwell's Island, where she was confined for ten days. For the purpose of securing admission to the hospital and reporting the alleged cruelties practiced there, she feigned insanity. Without any preparation for her work, or any knowledge derived from books on insanity, and unaided by any one, she succeeded in getting arrested as a crazy person, in being consigned by a magistrate to Bellevue Hospital, in passing the examination by medical experts at the hospital, and in being sent to the island, where she successfully deceived all the physicians, keepers, nurses, and attendants during the time she was there, which was long enough for her to make close observations of everything that transpired, and which she is now writing up for the New York *World*. As the *World* says: "She has met physicians who are as thorough and scientific as they are kindly and true. They have nothing to fear. But she will be allowed to tell her story in such a way that the chances will be that in future men of this stamp only will be intrusted with the care of our mentally-wrecked women, and the men and women who abuse the trust given them will have to make room for worthier successors." But what credence can be placed in the skill of physicians and experts who can be so easily deceived by a perfectly sane person, without any serious attempt on her part? Skillful as the forgery was, they should have been acute enough to detect the forger. Their failure will arouse very general suspicion as to the value of their skill in discovering and treating insane persons.

THE failure to report the railroad-crossing ordinance to the Council Monday night was due to the absence in the East of Ald. Clarke of the Railroad Committee, who has given the subject much attention. It is understood that the first draft of the ordinance will be greatly modified, and that the ordinance as amended will make no surrender of the powers of the Council in favor of the railroads. The whole will be in the nature of a general ordinance compelling the railroads to erect fences and guard gates at the crossings and to station watchmen there. There will be no concessions to the railroads in the way of permitting them to run at a greater rate of speed until they agree in writing to erect viaduct approaches and pay for land damages caused by the same. Ald. Dixon, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, insists on the modifications referred to and will not listen to any suggestion of a surrender of the committee's power.

"PUCK'S" picture of the President should be carefully preserved and reproduced by the opponents of Cleveland, if by any possibility he should be a candidate for reëlection, as a campaign document. There is such a face on it as one sees in a bar-room at a late hour, asking in a hopeless way, "Is my face good for a drink?" and any benevolent person, though himself a Prohibitionist, would bestow a nickel rather than see such a one go tormentingly dry.—*Cin. Gaz.*

WHEN the Duchess of Marlborough got a divorce from her husband on the ground of gross cruelty and acknowledged infidelity, the right to marry again was denied to the Duke by Sir James Hannan of the English Divorce Court. There is no account of that restriction being removed since. It is probably not necessary that it should be to permit the Duke's marriage with his present fiancée, as she is not a British subject. But if she weds him the marriage will not be good according to the laws of England, and Mrs. Adair that is will not become the Duchess of Marlborough. The divorced wife, the daughter of the late Duke of Abercorn and the sister of the Marchioness of Lansdowne, will retain the title. Mrs. Adair's second husband, by the way, has won an unenviable notoriety as an evictor in the North of Ireland, where he had extensive property which he "cleared" without mercy. The Duke's impecuniosity may lead him into trouble with Mrs. Adair's tenants in future.

IT is denied that Mr. Robert Garrett of B. & O. fame is insane. Can it be that Mr. Robert Garrett is drunk?

WHEN the recollection occurs to Bishop Oberly in the solitude of his own room that he is a civil-service reformer he leans back his head and smiles softly to himself—a broad, genial, comprehensive smile that ripples all over his expressive face and meets his capacious forehead at the back of his classic head.

A FEW days later, Dan, and we our way
To the Sunny South shall wend. Methinks
A grateful change 'twill prove from chilling winds
And blue-nosed multitudes in Minnesota
Who shivering yelled "Hurrah for Cleveland!"
While up and down their Democratic spines
Went the cold quivers. Yet, beshrew me, Dan,
Some things in this encyclopedic tour
To the warm, bright Southland with dismay
Do fill me. In the cold, phlegmatic North
The exercise of shaking hands all day
May be endured—in truth I like it not—
But in the warm, moist climate of the South,
Because I am the President, forsooth,
By friendly hands must I be churned to death,
Exuviate or melt entirely,
Be stood up, and my worn and used-up arm
Shaken from its socket by a people
Who are used to earthquakes and heed not
A few shakes more? Nay, hear me, Dan; I vow
I'll do it not! I do protest I am
Too fat. Ye gods! Cannot a President
Protect his good right hand and arm, along
With the rest of his corporosity?
And yet you tell me that it must be done!
Well, so let it be. I do remember
This people of the South I once did fight
By proxy. In like manner will I now
Their joint and several hands proceed to shake,
And thou, my faithful Dan, shalt be my proxy.

FIVE years ago George Q. Cannon assured the Mormons that all earth and Hell could not prevail against them. The Democratic party seems desirous of doing its part to assist in the fulfillment of the prophecy.

THE anti-Socialist faction of the New York Central Labor Union has elected William Shakespear as its treasurer. The voice of organized labor has spoken, and Mr. Donnelly will please retire to a seat in the rear of the hall.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S visit to St. Paul was marked by many exhibitions of jealousy between that city and Minneapolis, but none of the newspapers fired Blaine acrostics at him.

A NEWSPAPER man recently interviewed the inventor Edison and asked him this question:

"When motive power gets to be four times as cheap as it is, Mr. Edison, what will become of the laboring man?"

"He will be enriched by it," Edison replied. "Machinery will be his slave. See how machinery has multiplied in the last fifty years. As a direct result workingmen get double the wages they did then, and the necessities of life cost only half as much. In other words, a hand-worker can today buy four times as much with ten hours of work as his father could fifty years ago. For the first time in the world's history a skilled mechanic can buy a barrel of flour with a single day's work. The machinery in the United States represents the labor of a thousand million men—or fifty times as much labor as that of all the men in the country. When motive power is still further cheapened—say in another generation—I believe that the unskilled laborer, if sober and industrious, can have a house of his own, and a horse and carriage, and a library and a piano. It is a terrible stupidity that leads some laboring men to suppose that machinery is their foe. It is the thing that gives them independence and even freedom. Without machinery society would drift into the condition of master and slave; the multiplication of machinery means for every worker more food, better clothes, better house, less work. In fact, I believe that the indefinit increase of machinery is going to solve what folks call 'the labor question'—that is, the desire of hand-workers to get a bigger slice of the margin of profit."

THE Chicagoists entertained the President very generously, but they find it hard to forgive him for hurriedly passing through the hub of the solar system on his way to what they are pleased to term the insignificant village of St. Louis.—*New York Herald.*

A paper which boasts of having no managing editor occasionally gives emphatic testimony to the truth of the claim by publishing some such item as the foregoing.

A WIFE famine prevails in the Far Northwest. What that country needs is cheap railway communication with Massachusetts.

IT is said that an Eastern sign painter has taken a contract to paint an enormous advertisement of a catarrh remedy on St. Anthony's Nose. If patent medicine men had the power they would cover the whole face of nature with advertisements of their nostrums.

THE speed at which a snail travels has been ascertained to be at the rate of a mile in fourteen days. For the sake of comparison it would be interesting to know just how fast the Presidential boom of the Hon. David Hill is now traveling.

A WOMAN in the East has eloped with the keeper of a lighthouse. Owing to the depression in the theatrical business this year there has been no lack of light housekeepers who have been ready at any time to elope with any eligible and well-endowed woman.

IT may be thought strange that the sickness of Dom Pedro of Brazil should make another upward jump in the price of coffee highly probable, but the coffee speculator is a very sympathetic person.

THE plan for the division of the South Side into wards, as explained in yesterday's TRIBUNE, seems to be a fair one. The First Ward, north of Twelfth street, would have 4,796 voters, according to the registration of last spring, but some 300 of them have been bought out and scattered by a railroad company. It is an old ward and will for the future have rather fewer than more voters. The new Second Ward, bounded on the west by Clark street and the south by Twenty-sixth street, has 4,370 registered voters, and there will not be much future increase. The new Third, bounded on the west by Wentworth avenue, has 4,136 registered voters. It will not increase very much. The new Fourth, bounded on the west by Stewart avenue and on the south by Twenty-ninth street, is a growing ward. It had 3,867 registered voters last spring and is rapidly growing. The west or Sixth Ward, west of Halsted street, has now only 3,687 voters, but about 300 voters of the Brighton district will be added by this fall, besides it is a growing ward. The middle ward, between Clark and Halsted streets, which is also an old settled one, has 4,188 registered voters. The apportionment seems a good one all around. The Democrats are given two sure wards. (They have but one sure one now.) The Republicans will get three wards, and one—the First—will be left doubtful.

THE esteemed contemporaneousness between the Memphis *Appeal* and the Memphis *Avalanche* has now reached such a pitch that the editor of the latter paper announces his readiness to protect and vindicate his reputation in some other way than through the columns of his paper. The streets of Memphis are about to run red with go-ar!

DR. HAMMOND says there are 500 too many physicians in New York. Every one of these superfluous doctors could have found employment in the stricken City of Detroit yesterday morning.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND should be very careful of his wife. He will have to meet Mrs. Folsom on his return from his Western and Southern tour.

CURRENT NOTES.

A law prohibiting the intemperate hoarding of wealth might prevent money from becoming tight.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

What some people call their sensitiveness is merely a disinclination to be treated as they would treat others under the same circumstances.—*Journal of Education.*

He (protesting)—You surely cannot mean what you say. Don't be so cruel. I will do anything you say if I can be assured of your regard for me. She—Then leave me.—*Philadelphia News.*

She (sentimentally inclined)—What is your favorit flower, Mr. Pitt? He (commercially inclined)—Well, we handle various brands, but there is the biggest margin in red winter No. 2.—*Epoch.*

Wife—What absurd nonsense, that to raise an umbrella in the house is an omen of ill luck! Husband—Not at all. Didn't Mrs. Hobson, to whom you lent your umbrella a couple of weeks ago, open it in the hallway? Wife—I believe she did. Husband—Well, have you seen the umbrella since?—*New York Sun.*

First Chicago citizen—"Have you seen the plans for the grand auditorium yet?" Second Chicago citizen—"No, I haven't. Tell me about it. How many hogs will they be able to slaughter a day?"—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

Visitor (in dime museum)—What is your specialty, friend? Freak—I'm a mugwump. Visitor—But mugwumps are not so very scarce. Freak—No, but they will be before long, an' the boss made a contract with me while I was cheap.—*New York Sun.*

"O, Tom," she whispered, after the momentous question had been propounded, "I am so happy! Papa and brother Frank have been teasing me awfully about you lately, and, besides, I'm the first girl of our graduating class to be engaged."—*Harper's Bazar.*

"I hear, Col. Oldboy, that your daughter Julia is a promising singer?" "Yes, so they say." "Well, you are a competent critic. What do you think of her abilities?" "My dear sir, all I know of her abilities is what I hear. She has positive orders never to sing while I am in the house.—*Lincoln Journal.*

"There goes a man who always has a smile for everybody," said Mr. Keyport, as he pointed out of the car window toward a fleshy citizen on the sidewalk. "He must be very popular," replied Mrs. Keyport, brushing the dandruff from her husband's coat collar. "Yes, he is, my dear. He's a saloonkeeper."—*New York Star.*

Gotham man—"I suppose you have met Prof. Blank of the Kentucky University?" Kentucky man—"Yes; don't want to meet him again, either." Gotham man—"Eh? I understood he was one of the most intellectual men of the time." Kentucky man—"Regular ignoramus." Gotham man—"Ignoramus?" Kentucky man—"Yes; can't even play poker."—*Tid-Bits.*

Enthusiastic Sunday-school teacher—"What beauties there are in Nature! You well remember the beautiful walk you took a month ago when you went through a splendid park to your treat. God made the country, but man made the town. Now, my children, tell me what you first observed when you visited that home of Nature?" Ans.—"Keep off the grass."—*Buffalo Commercial.*

"Yes," said old Mr. Jones, "the doctors are getting mighty smart nowadays; why, they've got instruments and things made so that they can see clean through you." "Humph!" replied old Mrs. Jones, "I don't see anything particularly smart in that. I've been married to you for thirty years, but I saw through you in two weeks after the bridal." Mr. Jones rubbed his bald head for a moment and thoughtfully resumed his reading.—*Boston Courier.*

PERSONALS.

Senator Sherman does not appear to be taking a very active interest in the Ohio campaign, and this fact is causing some comment upon both sides of the political fence in the Buckeye State.

Mrs. Nevins, widow of the first Superintendent of Schools in San Francisco, recently celebrated her 80th birthday. She has been a teacher for fifty years, having begun in South Carolina in 1828.

Roswell P. Flower has been added to the New York Democratic State Committee. Mr. Flower's bar'l blooms perennially, and is always one of the most effective speakers in a New York Democratic campaign.

Senator Hoar, in a recent speech, made a neat hit when he said that "Mr. Cleveland might be a great deal better than his party in Massachusetts, but he is a great deal worse than his party in Maryland and Indiana."

Chris Buckley, the Democratic boss of San Francisco, is totally blind, and the bitterness of political contests in that city may be inferred from the fact that the *Chronicle* constantly speaks of him as "the blind white devil."

James D. Fish, ex-President of the Marine Bank, is said to be one of the most patient, well-disciplined, and uncomplaining convicts in the Auburn prison. His outside friends are making herculean efforts to secure a Presidential pardon.

Eugene Higgins, the power behind the throne in the distribution of the spoils, is said to be making a vigorous still-hunt for the House Doorkeepership this winter. Only his well-known excessive modesty prevents the open announcement of his candidacy.

The Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, Socialist candidate for Mayor of Newark, N. J., and general agitator and disturber, publicly boasts that "when I want a drink I take it." From the general tone of his discussions some people might perhaps infer that he wants one pretty often.

Lord Rosebery, speaking of "Volapuk," says that he regards with awe the scheme for elaborating a language for international correspondence; but he does firmly believe that within a century correspondence in the same tongue will be carried on in some form of shorthand, and that the stress and pressure of public life will make it a necessity.

Chauncey Depew told this experience in a recent speech: "I was up in Scotland this summer, where they understand a joke more easily than anywhere in the world, and was tired out traveling and sight-seeing, and said to my Scotch guide: 'I must find a soft stone somewhere to sit down on.' He said: 'My friend, there are no soft stones in Scotland.'"

Mrs. Holbrook of Woodstock, Conn., is a lineal descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam. She has a number of letters written by "Old Put," which show that he was a better soldier than scholar. She also owns the canteen he carried through the Revolutionary War. It is made of straight wooden staves, tightly looped at each end. The canteen has a capacity of three pints.

John Bright, writing to a Canada man on the temperance question, says: "The whole question and its solution must depend on public opinion, which may agree to restrictions which are important, but will for a long time, and perhaps always, refuse the absolute prohibition. It seems that a severe system of taxation is almost the only remedy which can be adopted with much hope of success."

Ex-Queen Isabella's friends assert that she never formally abdicated. She signed a paper in the presence of witnesses which was understood to be an act of abdication. But it was never ratified by the Cortes, never given legal publicity, and, indeed, never let out of her possession. The royal signature is no longer visible. Where it was there is now a huge ink-stain, she having, in her son's lifetime, in a fit of anger at his disregard for her wishes, taken up an inkstand and dashed it down upon the document in question.

President Cleveland is said to be growing quite nervous as to the possibilities of his swing around the Southern section of the circle. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says that since he has made such a failure with cyclopedia speeches it is known that he has entirely revised one or two of his addresses for the South. The one for Montgomery, Ala., which was printed at the Government Printing Office, together with the others, has been entirely revised, and the old proof-slips canceled.

Gen. Slocum, in an article in the *Century* on Sherman's march to the sea, tells how Gov. Foraker won his shoulder-straps as follows: "I saw the necessity of giving him (Gen. Sherman) information at once as to the situation. This information was carried to Gen. Sherman by a young man not more than 20 years of age, but who was full of energy and activity and always reliable. He was then the youngest member of my staff. He is now Governor of Ohio, Joseph B. Foraker. His work on this day secured his promotion to the rank of Captain."

He Really Is Not Dangerous.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* There is an immense reserve of good sense among the American people and they are not likely to worship the occupant of an exalted place simply because he is that. The Presidential trip, organized without doubt for political purposes, has been the occasion of an excitement, a break in the routine of life, and the source of a good deal of fun. But it doesn't mean that we have become the worshipful material out of which the subjects of empire are made. President Hayes made a visit to the West and was received much as President Cleveland is received, but it led to no empire. Mr. Hayes is now raising chickens in Ohio, just as Mr. Cleveland in a few years will be dealing in real estate in Washington.

Breweries Before Monuments.

Philadelphia *Press:* The venerable John M. Palmer of Illinois, who is to the Democracy of that State what Allen G. Thurman is to his party in Ohio, is amazed and indignant at Mr. Cleveland's refusal to stop at Springfield and visit the tomb of Lincoln. Gen. Palmer should not be unreasonable in this matter. He should bear in mind that Mr. Cleveland had an appointment to inspect a brewery up in Milwaukee and had no time to fool with monuments.

Jumped on the Wrong Men.

Philadelphia *Press:* President Cleveland showed bad judgment in selecting Gov. Foraker of Ohio and Gov. Oglesby of Illinois as safe men to fire his snubs at. He should have taken men who were not likely to snub back at him.

A Possible Peril.

Philadelphia *Times:* So much consideration is given to convicted murderers nowadays that they may by-and-by begin to hang the people who don't commit murder.

AN INDEPENDENT BARBER.

[By "*The Dakota Bell*" Man.]

"I can't see how it is," said the barber as he kicked something and caused the chair to go into convulsions and straighten out, "No, I'll be hanged if I can see how it is that barbers have the reputation of being such awful talkers. 'Tain't fair. They don't talk no more than other people—I believe, on the whole, that they don't talk as much. I'm quiet; I'm no talker; I don't rattle away about nothing. Sit a little higher, please." The victim was at his mercy.

"Speaking of journeymen barbers," continued the artist, "I once knew one named Jim Mack who beat anything you ever heard of. He worked for me when I had a shop out at Denver. Great hand to read. Astonishing reader. Probably one of the most literary men in the profession. He'd lay a piece of newspaper on a customer's shoulder, go to reading something on it, and stand still ten minutes. If the article wasn't all there he'd go off hunting it up. Perhaps wouldn't get back for two hours. Customer gets tired and goes off—maybe kicks the chair to pieces and smashes a mirror before he leaves—depended on his temper. Never ruffled Jim a particle.

"Jim used to go to supper at 6 o'clock. Would be shaving around a man's chin when the 6 o'clock whistle blew, drop the razor and start for his coat; razor cuts man's throat; good customer gone, perhaps. Took off the Mayor of the city that way. Man who got shaved every day and hair-cut once a month, too. Man also took baths. Too good a customer to lose, but couldn't help it. After that I had all Jim's razors hung over the chair by an elastic from the ceiling, so when he let go of them at the first toot of the whistle they would fly up, and he wouldn't come back to finish his man after half an hour and find the Coroner and six jurymen in the shop and business all demoralized.

"Remarkably independent man Jim was, too. Customers couldn't boss him. He got lots of hair-cuts that way. If the man kicked he would put his arm around him and hold him and cut it anyhow. One day the Methodist minister got in his chair, and said Jim: 'Hair cut, sir?' 'No, thank you,' said the minister. 'Better have it trimmed a little,' said Jim. 'Not today,' replied the minister. 'It needs cutting,' went on Jim; 'it's long, an' bushy, an' shaggy, an' has hayseed in it, an' looks like thunder.' 'I prefer it that way,' said the minister pretty short. 'O, you do, do you?' yelled Jim. 'We'll see if you keep it that way! Come out of this,' and he dragged him out of the chair and began swinging him around close to the floor and knocking the chairs in all directions. 'Take that, an' that,' he whooped, and he wound him around the stove half a dozen times. 'Don't want your hair cut, hey? Too stingy to get it mowed, are you? Want to beat a poor, quiet barber out of half a dollar, do you? Goin' to cut your own hair after this, mebby?' And all the time he kept hitting at him with a chair-leg. 'Now we'll see about it!' And he got the minister down on the floor on his face and reached for a pair of clippers, and in five minutes the preacher's head looked as if it had been sandpapered, and Jim had picked his pocket of half a dollar, shoved him out the door, and thrown his hat and overcoat after him. Jim was a great man for a shop in getting hair-cuts. Before spring there wasn't enough hair on all our customers' heads to wad a gun.

"He was just like that about everything. Everybody had to take bay rum, hair oil, powder, and the whole list. One time a big rich capitalist from St. Louis who had come out to buy gold mines objected. 'Don't want oil, hey?' howled Jim. 'Think our oil ain't good, mebby?' And he got the man by the throat and began shooting the oil all over him. 'Got an idea you can come in here an' run the shop, I reckon! Think 'cause you got a plug hat an' a double chin that you can do as you please?' And all the time squirt, squirt went that hair oil all over the St. Louis man. 'There,' roared Jim, as the last of the oil went in the man's eye and he broke the bottle over his head, 'there, take that an' get out of here, an' if you stay in Denver over two hours longer I'll shoot you on sight!'

"Powerful inventive, too, Jim was—made a vise something like they use on a carpenter's bench and attached it to the chair to put the man's head in. Then he would screw it up tight to hold 'em still. He said he couldn't bear to have a man's head rolling around while he was shaving him. He believed in side-whiskers exclusively, too. Made all our customers wear 'em. It didn't leave much to shave, and that suited him. In fact, Jim was a genius. I could tell you a heap more about him if I had time—wish I had him here to take the second chair. But I can't, 'cause he got killed while giving a Leadville man a shampoo. The Leadviller didn't want to take it, and—well, he didn't. There you are, sir. Next gentleman!"

MAYOR ROCHE ON ANNEXATION.

No Reason Why Policemen, Firemen, and School-Teachers Should Fight It.

Mayor Roche, speaking yesterday on the subject of annexation and the arguments used by the petty officeseekers and officeholders of the suburbs to persuade policemen, firemen, and school-teachers to oppose the same, said: "It is foolish and nonsensical to say that the suburban policemen, firemen, and school-teachers would lose their positions in the event of annexation. I think the best guarantee that they would not is to be found in the fact that when the Jefferson Sec. 36 was annexed we retained the officials of the three classes named without a change, and gave them better salaries I believe. Now if Hyde Park, Lake, and Lake View are annexed I don't suppose for a moment that there will be any disposition to change the police force or the fire department force of those towns. The men will be taken immediately on annexation into the city's service. I understand that the qualifications for both firemen and policemen in the suburbs are practically the same as those of the city. I presume that there will hardly be a man displaced. They will not, certainly, if they come up to the requirements as to hight, age, weight, health, sobriety, and courage of the city policemen. Why should we wish to change them if they are good men? They know the localities and the people where they are now employed. That is, of course, a great advantage to them in the discharge of their duties. They will be more efficient than any new men, strangers to the neighborhood, who might be sent to take their places. Our aim is not to render the police force or fire department of the enlarged city less efficient. Indeed, I should think that as a whole the suburban policemen and firemen would prefer to come into the city. I believe we pay better wages here than in the suburbs, the chances of promotion for good men are better in connection with a large force; and there is a more secure tenure of office in Chicago. No policeman is discharged in the city without cause. In the suburbs, as I understand it, there are frequent changes growing out of the yearly election of Trustees and other town and village officers. In the suburbs both policemen and firemen, I have been told, have to be elected every year. We do these things better in Chicago. We appoint a man but once and he holds on during good behavior, or until he dies, or resigns—events of very rare occurrence.

"As to the school-teachers, that is a matter more directly under the supervision of the Board of Education. But, taking the precedent established in the Jefferson case, I take it that the school-teachers have no cause for alarm. The teachers employed in the annexed territory a year ago are all employed in the city now at much improved salaries. I understand that the moral and educational requirements for teachers in the suburban towns are about the same as those for the city schools, and that as a whole the suburban schools are fairly well conducted. I see no reason why those who teach in the suburban schools now should not, in case of annexation, be taken into the city's service. If annexation is carried in November this will almost certainly be done. The teachers in most suburban schools have contracts for a year made with their school directors. The city School Board would, in virtue of annexation, assume those contracts. Besides, there would not, I imagine, be any desire to make any change in the teaching force in the very middle of the school year. It would be very bad policy. Every teacher will have a trial of six months, and every efficient one among them will undoubtedly be reëlected at the end of the year. I think," continued the Mayor, "that the arguments addressed to suburban teachers as well as to suburban firemen and policemen to make them opponents of annexation are very foolish and absurd and will not stand the test of investigation. I think that they ought to be satisfied after the guarantee given in the case of Jefferson that we will not treat them harshly, unjustly, or unfairly, that their positions will be improved and their lots made somewhat happier by being part of Chicago."

Thanks, Awfully.

Washington *Sunday Gazette:* The people of the West may not have the finish and culture of those in the older East, but they have a keener intelligence, a quicker comprehension, and a broader humanity. Their enterprises develop with amazing rapidity, and their ventures are often such as would startle the more conservative capitalists in the East.

On Common Ground.

Philadelphia *Press:* The West is somewhat subdued in its treatment of Mr. Cleveland—not to say snubbed. The Wild West is, in fact, almost as tame as its distinguished guest.

A Thorn Amid the Roses.

New York *Mail:* Every day's continuance of the Gorman gang of Federal officials in power weakens the remaining faith—even of honest

...ungwumps—in Mr. Cleveland's honesty and sincerity as a reformer, and whatever he may now do will be a tardy and ineffectual apology for his apathy and for his delay in the discharge of the plainest of duties.

THE THEATRES.

Mr. Booth played Hamlet last evening in a perfunctory manner. Whether he was simply tired, as every artist must sometimes become, or, as Mr. Matthew Arnold tells us,

"We cannot kindle when we will,
The fire that in the heart resides;
The spirit bloweth and is still
In mystery the soul abides"—

or whether the stagnant attention of the audience urged him to no exertions, true it is that the utterance of his lines seemed to outrun his thoughts, and his conception, always sombre and severe, assumed a form of mechanical hardness. One did not miss, however, that harmonious elocution which, perhaps, has been unexcelled since the time when Cibber wrote his praise of Betterton. Once, and strangely enough, in the famous soliloquy, the rich voice swelled into waves of feeling that submerged the senses of the listener; but afterwards, as before, the actor was spiritually becalmed. The symmetry of the portrayal as a whole, which has often been deservedly praised as well-nigh faultless, struck one as being slightly marred in the closet scene with the Queen. It is here that Mr. Booth usually touches the apex of power; for it is really the climacteric point of the tragedy, despite the fact that most actors choose to dwarf it by straining for melodramatic effect in the sensational "play" scene that precedes it. By carrying moderation, however, to the verge of tameness in the delivery of the impassioned "shreds and patches" speech, Mr. Booth did not lead up as masterfully as of yore to that sublime dramatic situation of the second apparition. Those to whom this Hamlet is new will not be likely to notice marks of induration in the actor's method or an ebbtide in the flood of inspiration; it is still one of the noblest creations of the modern stage; and it only suffers from criticism when one compares what it is with what it was. Of the nature of the Booth Hamlet there is space for but few words, though even they are unnecessary. It is traditional in its dignity, its reverence, even in its slight stiffledness which the English stage up to our own time has always substituted for the true aristocratic spirit. It is as far, however, from being a Hamlet colored with the philosophical and poetic thought of today as the "Lycidas" of Milton is from the "In Memoriam" of Tennyson. Acting has not kept abreast of literary movements, at least not in this country, and we find ourselves today contemplating an impersonation of Hamlet which awes us rather than melts us, and would appeal more directly to the generation of Queen Anne than to ours. A partisan of a newer school in acting would say that it lacks tenderness, that the saturnine quality is so deepened that it ingulfs all those tender shades of sympathy that play about and light up the gentlest character that ever grew out of a poet's brain. He would add, too, and perhaps rightly, that the keynote of the play of "Hamlet" is not selfish sorrow but human love, and that a Hamlet who does not win our affections is not the "sweet Prince" to whom Horatio so sadly said "Good-night." But in the opinion of the many whose ideas come by way of legacy our imaginary personage would be talking heresy. It was a matter of gossip that Mr. Booth wished to relinquish Hamlet last night to Mr. Barrett and himself do Claudius, a part which he says (and every one will agree with him) has never been properly played. But Mr. Barrett preferred to appear as Laertes, a character drawn as a foil to the Prince, and a juvenile role at that, and therefore not particularly suited to Mr. Barrett. While a spontaneous performance of the part was accordingly unlooked for, Mr. Barrett's work was received with respectful curiosity. King Claudius was done in a thoughtful and painstaking manner by Mr. Charles B. Hanford. Mr. Rogers could not make Polonius comical without vulgar flatness. Miss Gale made mincemeat of Ophelia, nibbling off every line syllable by syllable. Mr. Lane's subdued Horatio was in good taste. But the Ghost—what shall one say of the Ghost? Mr. E. J. Buckley was credited with it on the bill. "Alas! Poor Ghost!" Of the performance in its entirety one may record the impression that it was more business-like than esthetic.

Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivals," was given at McVicker's last evening, and the fine old play was presented in a creditable manner. Mr. Jefferson has often been seen here in the character of Bob Acres, and his interpretation of the part has come to be considered one of the few perfect specimens of dramatic art. His manifestation of pretended bravery and real pusillanimity were so ingeniously ludicrous as to provoke the laughter of even the most blasé of theatre-goers. Mr. Jefferson's acting shows no signs of decay; the passage of years but serves to mellow and enrich it. Mrs. John Drew was in her accustomed place as Mrs. Malaprop, and filled it, as usual, to the high satisfaction of her auditors. The ridiculous misuse of big words, which has been roared over for a hundred years, was hailed with the usual enthusiasm of hilarity, and even the gallery raised no cry of "Chestnuts!" Lydia Languish was well done by Miss Emma Vaders. The rest of the cast was "fair to middling."

Many people were turned away from the Grand Opera-House, where the Hanlons opened with the spectacular production "Fantasma." The performance is not new in Chicago, but there have been many changes in the thing and some of the mechanical effects are novel and striking. The sea scene is especially noteworthy, and some very neat work is done in the way of midair business from wires. Miss Laura Burt, who appears as the Fairy Queen, is somewhat of a novelty in that character, inasmuch as she is something more than a woman with a pretty face and symmetrical figure, the usual total qualities of one who plays the part. She is a fine singer, with a wonderfully soft voice, and is a clever actress as well. As a whole, the performance is one of the best of its kind. It is a performance almost exclusively for the eyes and it does attract eyes—a great many of them.

The first matinée of the "Vice-Admiral" at the Columbia will occur today.

HAPPENINGS IN A HYMENEAL WAY.

Marriage of Mr. Henry Bryant and Miss Antoinette Re Qua.

The lowering sky and biting wind did not in the least dampen the gayety of the large wedding party that gathered at the home of Mr. C. W. Re Qua last evening. At 7:30 o'clock precisely Miss Antoinette Kellogg Re Qua and Mr. Henry Willis Bryant were united in marriage by the Rev. Dr. McPherson of the Second Presbyterian Church. Nearly 200 guests were present, including a large number from Buffalo. Messrs. Re Qua and Bryant, brothers respectively of the bride and groom, ushered the bridal party to their place beneath a graceful floral canopy of roses and swaying smilax. Miss Rice of Muskegon and Miss Bryant, sister of the groom, acted as maids in waiting to the bride. The bridal toilet was of white moire, with pearl passementerie. The nuptial monogram, fashioned of red and white carnations, hung between the windows. Above stairs the large room set apart for the wedding gifts was filled to overflowing. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant left on the evening train for a tour through the South.

Found in the Bridewell.

Dr. Richard Ludloff, a wealthy German physician who has been living with relatives on Sidney court, near Diversey avenue, Lake View, for the last few months, has been missing for several days. He is a young man of good family and has been traveling for pleasure and recreation for a year or two after an arduous course of study at a German university. Late last night his friends found him at the bridewell, where he had been sent by Justice Kersten on a $75 fine. It seems that Ludloff's ignorance of the English language and American customs led him into believing that he was obliged to serve out his fine instead of paying it. He was arrested in the Webster avenue district on a charge of disorderly conduct, and when searched at the police station a long, keen dirk-knife was found upon him, which led to an additional charge being booked against him. He was booked and fined under the name of Ludloff, and was not sober enough at the time to give his name distinctly or to tell his residence. He will be released today by his friends.

Milton Weston's Life in Prison.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—A friend of Milton Weston, who talked with him in the penitentiary today, says his duties are light and that he is in good health. He has books and papers, and is a hard student. Recently he turned his attention to the question of gas and electricity, and thinks he will soon perfect a series of inventions for their manufacture and use which will revolutionize the business. He talks very little about his pardon, preferring to let the matter take the usual course.

CHAMBERLAIN IN ERIN.

HE TELLS THE IRISH THEY HAVE NO CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.

Given a Warm Welcome at Belfast—His Friends Draw His Carriage About the Streets—He Claims that His Party Has Preserved the Empire—One of Caffarel's Accomplices Disappears—Twenty-four Persons Killed in an Election Riot—General Foreign News.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Joseph Chamberlain, who, in company with Jesse Collings, left Birmingham yesterday to make a tour of Ireland, was received with much enthusiasm upon his arrival in that country. He made several speeches, in which he declared the time would come when the tillers of the soil would be its owners. Mr. Chamberlain on his arrival at Stranin, Scotland, was greeted by a number of Unionists. He made a speech in which he said the Irish could be assured of a full and fair consideration of their grievances. He did not think a Parliament in Dublin would help them. On the contrary, he thought it would endanger the land scheme and be disastrous to the best interests of Ireland. Upon his arrival at Larne, Ireland, he was presented with an address, in reply to which he declared that the time had passed when Irish had cause to murmur against the Government. When Parliament represented only vested interests and privileges it tyrannized over the Irish people. Now they had a democratic Parliament representing the whole people, in which every just and reasonable claim was certain of favorable consideration. "We must," said Mr. Chamberlain, "continue the old Liberal policy and maintain the integrity of the Empire, rejecting any attempt to loosen or weaken the ties binding us together while seeking to remedy real and just grievances." Personally he favored land law reform, so that ultimately every cultivator might own the land he tilled, and the greatest extension of local government consistent with the integrity of the Empire, the supremacy of Parliament, and the protection of minorities.

At Belfast the weather was cold and showery. Large crowds gathered at the station to welcome Mr. Chamberlain, and the streets and houses were decorated with flags in his honor. Mr. Chamberlain was driven along York street in a carriage at a slow pace for a quarter of a mile, and was heartily greeted with cheers. The crowd then unharnessed the horses and drew the carriage themselves. The crowd rapidly increased, and cries of "Boo" from some workmen alternated with the cheers of his admirers.

Upon arrival at County Down Mr. Chamberlain, in response to a call for a speech, addressed the crowd. He said:

With the help of our Liberal-Unionist colleagues and the support of the whole of the Conservative party, we have at all events saved the Union, thereby preserving Great Britain from destruction and Ireland from ruin and disaster. Although the danger has been temporarily averted, it seems possible that this great issue will again have to be faced, when a great deal will depend upon the attitude and determination of the men of Ulster. If the majority are animated by the spirit of those present, I have no doubt of the result. It might be possible to give Ireland home rule if the Irish demand were unanimous, but it would be impossible to force Ulster to accept a government she distrusts and detests.

Mr. Chamberlain feared it would be impossible now to effect a union of the Liberals. He referred at length to the rights of the minority, and claimed that Ulster was the centre of intelligence of the country. He said:

Two hundred years ago a few brave, resolute men behind the walls of Derry rolled back the tide and saved the union from a thraldom worse than foreign tyranny. The issue must again be faced, and I believe Ulster will not shrink from a full performance of her duty.

He said it was impossible to overrate the importance of the day's demonstration, as many of those who greeted him differed with him on certain matters. But a new subject had been sprung upon them, which involved the lives and property of their fellow-men. The Commonwealth was endangered, and it was a knowledge of this fact that caused them all to stand shoulder to shoulder. He then said:

I rejoice that the trial through which we are passing will demolish old party barriers and band all Unionists together in the common interest. I would first address you regarding the effect upon the material interests of Ulster of the great change proposed by the avowed enemies of a united kingdom, whose schemes unfortunately have been adopted by Mr. Gladstone. If we take our views of Ireland from a Parnellite source we must conclude that the country is in a hopeless state of destitution and misery, due to foreign rule and frightful misgovernment; that all attempt at a reform of this odious tyranny was sternly repressed by an all-pervading, brutal despotism. Before accepting this picture an impartial observer would inquire whether Ulster, a province comprising over one-quarter of the area of Ireland and containing over one-third of the population, was blessed with a government and laws different from those of other provinces, and, if not, why Ulster on the whole was prosperous, contented, and loyal in spite of the fact that its soil is more sterile and its natural condition worse than those of other provinces. The population of Ireland is 5,000,000, of which 3,000,000 or 3,500,000 desire home rule. The minority did not desire it. The minority is not an ordinary minority. It includes all the cultivated intelligence, a greater part of the enterprise, and a large share of the wealth of the country. How could a minority so important, influential, and so much entitled to respect be shelved as of no account in the discussion of a proposal according to which it was to transfer its allegiance to a denomination which it had good reason to dread and distrust, while the noisy claims of a bare majority was suffered to pass as the only true views of Ireland? The reason might be that in the House of Commons seventeen votes represent the Irish loyalty, while sedition enjoys a majority of eighty-six. Careless observers might argue therefrom that the minority was insignificant; but I have examined the figures and find that the votes given to thirteen Parnellites in Ulster foot up 730,000, while the thirteen Unionists poll 890,000. The Ulster electorate averages 8,084 electors for each of the thirty-three seats, while the rest of Ireland averages only 6,987; or, in other words, the seven Nationalists in the south of Ireland count equal to the eight Loyalists in Ulster. If Ulster returned members of Parliament in the same ratio as the rest of Ireland Ulster would have thirty-eight members, of which twenty-one would be Loyalists. The people of Ulster ought not to be satisfied until they have secured a redistribution of the political power, and secured a fair share of representation. In 1885 there were seventy contests in Ireland, and in them the Parnellites polled 997,000, the Unionists 80,000—a ratio of about three and a half to one, but the members elected were in the ratio of thirteen to one. In 1886 there were thirty-two contests, in which 96,000 votes were cast for the Parnellite candidates and 97,000 for the Unionists, yet nineteen Parnellites, and thirteen Loyalists were elected. In 1885 the Parnellite vote was only half the whole number of electors, yet the Parnellites returned five-sixths of the members. Mr. Gladstone saw he was led to undertake home-rule by the fact that eighty-six Parnellites had been returned to Parliament. If the Parnellits had only their proper proportion they would have had only sixty or sixty-five, and in that case Gladstone would probably never have endangered the Union. I claim for the minority the right to veto an arrangement of which they disapprove and which affects their dearest interests. If, as I fear, it is likely that you should be called upon to resist the disintegration, Ulster will hold the keg to the position.

Mr. Chamberlain subsequently departed for Craigavad, Sir Edward Cowan's estate.

The *Daily News'* Dublin correspondent says he has received information from an influential quarter that the Government will within a fortnight totally suppress the league. The Nationalists, he says, are prepared for any such emergency.

At the Liberal conference at Hawarden today it was decided to accede to the demands of the Welsh Liberals and to make the disestablishment of the Church of Wales a plank of the platform to be presented at the coming Liberal Federation Congress. Also that there should be no further development of the home-rule policy, and that nothing be added to or withdrawn from that policy.

The league counsel has discovered a serious flaw in the Mitchellstown decisions against William O'Brien. In fact, the court pronounced sentence on two charges, on one only of which O'Brien was tried. It is said the appeal will be certain to result in a quashing of the sentence, thus making a greater defeat of the prosecution.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—At the fortnightly meeting of the league today Dillon suggested the appointment of a commission of Englishmen and Irishmen to inquire into the history and capacity of the persons governing Ireland. He advised tenants not to pay rents until they knew the extent of the reductions the landlords proposed to make, and asserted that if these reductions were inadequate a movement would be made the like of which was never seen in Ireland.

MITCHELLSTOWN, Oct. 11.—Mr. Morphy, counsel for the Crown, today addressed the Coroner's jury in the case of the victims of the recent riot here. He said that he did not expect much consideration from the jurymen in view of the facts that they were either members of the National League or in sympathy with its objects. It was hardly worth while for him to address any juryman who openly told the court that he was in the hands of the opposing counsel.

Mr. Harrington, interrupting—This is the grossest piece of scoundrelism I ever heard of. No remark that could possibly be construed as having that meaning has been made.

Mr. Morphy, proceeding, contended that Commoner Condon was responsible for the riot, inasmuch as he urged the crowd to close up and oppose the police. The people, said Mr. Morphy, had gathered for a seditious purpose. The assembly was an unlawful one, and the action of the crowd in attacking the police would not be tolerated in any civilized country.

Mr. Harrington will address the jury tomorrow. The statement that during yesterday's proceedings at the inquest Mr. Condon threatened to chastise Mr. Morphy was inaccurate. There were several lively exchanges between the opposing counsel, but Mr. Condon did not interfere.

Harrington will ask the jury to find a verdict of willful murder against Chief-Inspector Brownrigg and five constables.

FATAL ELECTION RIOT.

Twenty-four Persons Killed and Thirty Wounded at Plevna.

PLEVNA, Oct. 11.—A riot occured Sunday during the elections for members of the Sobranje. Twenty-four persons were killed and thirty wounded.

A riot that almost culminated in a revolt occurred at Rutlovitza Sunday. A newly-arrived Russian priest led a party of peasants in an attack upon the Government offices. The gendarmes on duty at the Government buildings fired upon the mob, but it was found necessary to call out a body of cavalry in order to disperse the rioters. Many were injured.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

One of Gen. Caffarel's Accomplices Arrested in Paris—A Suicide Feared.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The police have searched the residence of Gen. Count d'Andlaw, the Senator suspected of being an accomplice of Caffarel. The Senator left home yesterday, promising to return soon, but he has not yet appeared. Premier Rouvier had a conference today with M. Boucher, Public Prosecutor, in reference to the affair.

M. Wilson, President Grévy's son-in-law, has written a letter to the papers denying any knowledge of Mme. Limousin, who is connected with the Caffarel scandal, except that she pestered him with applications, with the seeming object of blackmail.

The police have found burned papers in Count D'Andlaus' house. A warrant has been issued for his arrest. It is rumored that the Count has committed suicide.

Trying to Incite the Indians.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Dhuleep Singh and the Executive Committee of the Indian Liberation Society, are printing on the Irish secret press in Paris an appeal to the natives of British India to awake from their torpor and prove that they are no longer the dupes of English merchants and the slaves of English Governors. The appeal is dated Moscow.

Dom Pedro Will Not Retire.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11.—The report that Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil was about to abdicate his throne because of ill-health is unfounded.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

Reading Scores an Advance in the Stock Market on Reorganization Rumors.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Reading was the card on the Stock Exchange yesterday. It went up easily, but not far enough to make a bear panic. Wall street is filled with stories respecting marked advantages in the work of a satisfactory reorganization of the Reading Company. Many conferences have been held within the last week between the Reading reorganizers and the fighting contingent that has owned control of the unassented first series 5 per cent bonds. Everything is practically arranged now for a complete peace between the warring interests. When the announcement does come it will be found that the "settlement" has in it some very decided advantages for the Jersey Central Company. Jay Gould is accused of scheming to break the market for steel rails in order to buy cheaply for several of his Western extentions. Some of the best friends of the American Cotton-Seed Oil Trust are advising that available funds be used not to pay dividends but to retire a part of the capital stock which is kicking around at demoralized prices. This, though, seems too much like a conservative business method to suit professional speculators.

GREAT INVENTION IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

Amateur photography has made another long stride forward. A new invention was displayed this evening. By means of it photographs will henceforth be taken as easily and accurately at night as in the daytime. It is the invention of Dr. H. G. Piffard, a physician residing at No. 10 West Thirty-fifth street. It consists in powdered magnesium spread upon gun cotton and loaded in an ordinary revolver. The ignition of the gun cotton furnishes the heat necessary to set fire to the magnesium, and the result is a brilliant flash, powerful enough to sufficiently expose the plate and easily available under any circumstances. The photograph is instantaneous. Several portraits were taken, and the practical value of the invention was indisputably established.

WARMER, FAIR WEATHER.

What the Signal Office Predicts for Chicago Today.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12—1 a. m.—Indications: For Indiana and Illinois, warmer, fair weather, light to fresh northwesterly winds, becoming southwesterly.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, fair weather, warmer, light to fresh southwesterly winds.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rainfall for 24 hours.
New York	29.96	56	N. W.	Fair	....
Washington, D. C.	30.02	58	N.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La.	30.02	66	N.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.24	44	N. W.	Clear	.36
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.96	43	N. W.	Clear	.12
Oswego, N. Y.	29.96	44	N. W.	Clear	....
Rochester, N. Y.	29.97	43	N. W.	Cloudy	.04
Erie, Pa.	30.00	44	N.	Fair	.02
Cleveland, O.	30.00	46	N.	Fair	.18
Sandusky, O.	30.06	46	N. W.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	30.12	49	N. W.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.10	49	N. W.	Clear	....
Alpena, Mich.	30.04	46	N. W.	Clear	.08
Escanaba, Mich.	30.10	54	N.	Cloudy	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.12	49	N. W.	Cloudy	.01
Mackinaw City, Mich.	30.06	48	N. W.	Cloudy	.04
Marquette, Mich.	30.08	53	W.	Cloudy	.10
Port Huron, Mich.	30.06	48	W.	Clear	....
Chicago	30.18	49	N. W.	Clear	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.16	50	W.	Clear	.02
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.16	49	N. W.	Fair	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.14	48	N. W.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.18	50	W.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.24	52	S. W.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.24	49	N. W.	Clear	.01
Des Moines, Ia.	30.30	49	W.	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia.	30.28	49	N.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.26	46	N. W.	Clear	.06
Springfield, Ill.	30.26	46	N. W.	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.28	46	N. W.	Clear	....
Lamar, Mo.	30.36	43	N. W.	Clear	....
Leavenworth, Kas.	30.30	40	N. W.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.38	47	S. W.	Clear	....
Huron, Dak.	30.18	34	S. E.	Clear	....
Yankton, Dak.	30.32	38	N. W.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.06	38	S.	Cloudy	.06
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.94	43	S.	Cloudy	.12
Bismarck, Dak.	30.34	46	S.	Clear	....
Fort Buford, Dak.	....	....	....	....	....
Helena, Mont.	30.02	62	S. W.	Fair	.01
Deadwood, Dak.	30.10	46	S. W.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.24	44	S. W.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	30.20	48	S.	Clear	.10
Dodge City, Kas.	30.36	46	N. W.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	30.32	50	Calm.	Cloudy	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	30.12	54	N.	Clear	....
Fort Garry	29.86	44	S.	Clear	.40
Minnedosa	29.99	50	S.	Cloudy	.08
Medicine Hat	29.88	53	Calm.	Cloudy	....

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Arrived, the Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Oct. 11.—Arrived, the State of Indiana, from New York; the Prussian, from Boston.

HAMBURG, Oct. 11.—Arrived, the Wieland, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 11.—Arrived, the City of Richmond, from New York; the Nessmore, from Baltimore.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.—Arrived, the Zaandam, from New York.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Arrived, the British Crown, from Boston.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The popular favorite for restoring and beautifying the hair is Parker's Hair Balsam.

Parker's Ginger Tonic strengthens the lungs.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

SERIOUS REDUCTION.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF High Novelty

BY ORDER OF OUR MANUFACTURER.

French Dress Goods and Paris Robes MARKED DOWN 50 to 75 Per Cent.

250 Paris Plaid and Stripe Combination Dress Patterns at - - $7.75
DRESSES IN THIS LOT REDUCED FROM $25.

500 Paris Combination Plush Velvet and Braided Dress Patterns at $14.75
DRESSES IN THIS LOT REDUCED FROM $35.

250 Highest Cost Paris Novelty Dress Patterns at - - - $19.75
DRESSES IN THIS LOT REDUCED FROM $50.

JUST COME | Another Lot Printed Cashmere Tea Gowns at - - $5.00

Examination Solicited. Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention.

State and Madison-sts.

"THE FAIR"

HAS A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT —OF— CLOTHING —FOR— GENTLEMEN AND BOYS,

WHICH WE SELL AT A LOW MARGIN OF PROFIT AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

Gents' good Wash Satinet Suits in Checks and Stripes	$ 4.50
Gents' Union Cassimere Suits in fancy designs	6.25
Gents' All-Wool Cassimere Suits in handsome styles	9.50
Gents' Fancy Cassimere and Worsted Suits, custom make	15.00
Gents' Tailor-Made Suits in very handsome styles	22.50
Boys' Heavy Satinet Suits, Coat, Vest, and Pants	2.50
Boys' Union Cassimere Suits, good patterns	4.50
Boys' All-Wool Cassimere and Cheviot Suits	6.00
Children's Satinet Suits in checks and stripes	1.50
Children's Union Cashmeres, fancy designs	2.50
Children's All-Wool Cashmeres, new patterns	3.25
Children's Corkscrew Worsted Suits	4.00

OVERCOATS.

Gents' Melton Overcoats, heavy weight	$ 5.75
Gents' All-Wool Overcoats, comprising Chinchilla, Beaver, Corkscrew, Worsted, etc. Extra value	9.50
Gents' Extra Fine Overcoats in ten different styles	15.00
Gents' English Kersey and Chinchilla Overcoats, satin lined	19.50
Boys' Satinet Overcoats	1.50
Boys' Union Cashmere Overcoats	2.50
Boys' Chinchilla and Cheviot Overcoats	4.50
Children's Satinet Overcoats	1.00
Children's Fancy Union Cashmere	2.50
Children's Fancy Union Cashmere, with capes	3.00
Children's Chinchilla Overcoats, neatly trimmed	4.00

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

THE VIRGINIA CONTEMPT CASE.

A Writ of Habeas Corpus Asked from the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—In the United States Supreme Court today William G. Gordon of Richmond, Va., asked leave to petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Attorney-General Ayres and District-Attorney Scott of Virginia, in prison under a recent decision of Judge Bond in the "coupon-crusher" case. The court took the application into consideration, and promised to give an answer tomorrow.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 11.—Judge Tebbs of Loudoun County has ordered Commonwealth's-Attorney McCabe to proceed in the three coupon cases. McCabe being one of the parties in contempt of the United States Circuit Court, stated that while he did not think Judge Bond had jurisdiction in the matter in which he issued the restraining order he (McCabe) did not wish to appear as defying that court. Judge Tebbs replied he intended to do all in his power to resist the action of the usurping courts; he meant his orders to his court officers should be obeyed. Thereupon he ruled Commonwealth's-Attorney McCabe to appear at the next term of court to show cause why he should not be suppressed.

Hurt by a Grip.

Perry J. Fowers of No. 688 Washington boulevard was knocked down by two grip cars going in opposit directions at State and Madison streets, and was badly bruised about the head and shoulders.

MANDEL BROTHERS. 117 to 123 State-st.

The Imperial Everlasting Umbrella,

Made of the best grades of Union Silks.

We will replace with a new one any Umbrella that proves unsatisfactory.

Wm. A. Brown & Co., Makers, Philadelphia.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

THE Stoddard Lectures.

LAST DAY BUT ONE OF THE COURSE TICKET SALE.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented sale, very desirable seats may still be secured at $1, $2, $3, if applied for promptly. Only today and tomorrow remain to obtain Course Tickets. One or two Boxes yet unsold.

BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

KAISER TABLE BEER

GERMAN EMPIRE BREWERY.

FOR SALE AT EVERY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, GROCERY AND RESTAURANT.

Branch Office, 179-181 Illinois St. CHICAGO, ILL.

FRED'K HOLLENDER & CO., N. Y. Sole Agents for the U. S.

W. T. MOORE & CO.

122 and 124 State-st.

ARTICLES FOR FANCY WORK —AT— Attractive Prices.

19-inch SILK PLUSH, all colors, newest shades	95c
24-inch SILK PLUSH, worth $1.75	$1.25
22-inch SILK SURAH, all colors, worth 90c	60c
20-inch MOIRE SILK, evening shades	50c

KNITTING SILKS, { Large Spools, Colors and Black, } 25c

YARNS.

Best SAXONY, worth 15c	10c
Best GERMANTOWN, worth 25c	18c
Best Silk ARRASENE, per dozen skeins, worth 35c	22c

ZEPHYR.

Best quality, per lap	6c
Best KISMET FLOSS, worth 10c	7c
Best SILK CHENILLE, No. 2, worth 35c	22c

56-inch BEST WOOL FELTS at	$1.00
32-inch BEST CHINA SILKS at	85c
Best Imported No. 1 (per doz.) SILK CHENILLE, worth 45c	30c
Best Imported (per doz.) SILK RIBBOSENE, worth 35c	22c
UNCOVERED PIN-CUSHIONS	15c
TINSEL and CHENILLE MIXED CORD, worth 18 cts. yard, at	10c
50c per doz. for CRESENT CHENILLE TASSELS, worth 85c	

Pompons, Plush Balls, Appliques, Silk Fringes, Wool and Silk Canvas, etc., at LOWEST PRICES.

W. T. MOORE & CO.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. ADAMS WABASH AVE. STREET.

BLANKETS

LANKETS

Some of these Blankets are slightly soiled, hence the noticeable reduction in price:

10-4 White, all wool	$5.00
11-4 White, all wool	$6.50
11-4 extra fine California White Blanket, formerly sold at $14	$9.00
12-4 extra fine California White Blanket, formerly sold at $15	$10.00
12-4 extra fine California White Blanket, reduced from $16	$11.00

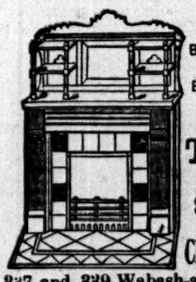
We have also a large and well selected stock of Comforters at prices ranging from 75c to $40.00.

BASEMENT SALESROOM.

MANDEL BROTHERS. 117 to 123 State-st.

ANNOUNCE FOR TODAY THEIR UNRIVALED EXHIBIT —OF— PARIS COSTUMES AND WRAPS.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.



MARDWOOD MANTEL, BEVEL FRENCH MIRROR, BRASS FRAME, GRATE AND GLAZED TILES IN STORE, $25.00.

Chas. L. Page, 837 and 839 Wabash-av., Chicago.

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

Delicious, Nourishing, Absolutely Pure. Costing less than one cent a cup.

STEVENS' COLD STORAGE BUILDINGS.

Adapted for slaughter houses, markets, or any use requiring a perfect dry cold air.

B. A. STEVENS, 220 and 222 East Jackson-st.

GREAT PAPER SALE.

State of Illinois. County Court of Cook County. In the matter of the assignment of W. O. Tyler Paper Company.

Pursuant to the order of said court the undersigned assignee of said company will until noon on the 15th day of October, 1887, receive proposals in writing for the sale of the entire stock of merchandise, machinery, and fixtures assigned to him and then remaining in his hands, the same now amounting at cost price to about the sum of one hundred and four thousand dollars. Bids must be as a percentage on the dollar of cost, to be determined by an inventory to be taken at the time of delivery.

The bids will be reported to the court on the 20th day of October at two o'clock p. m., and no sale will be completed except with the approval of said court. The stock of paper is very complete and desirable, and may be seen at the store, 169 Adams street, Chicago. The sale will be for cash only.

Chicago, Sept. 29, 1887.

JAMES L. BUSBY, Assignee.
TENNEY, BASHFORD & TENNEY, Solicitors.

Hardware Salesman.

A reliable man of experience, with ability to sell Specialties to the Wholesale Hardware Trade. Address, with references, age, experience, married or single, etc., HARDWARE, Tribune office.

Nickel Plating.

Registers Plated, Gas-Fixtures, Lamps, Harness Trimmings, etc., plated, bronzed and cleaned. General plating, polishing, bronzing, etc. Work taken and delivered. CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS. Telephone 3431. 16 Ohio-st.

THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

THE LEONARD HANNA FULL OF WATER AND IN BAD SHAPE.

It Is Believed that She Will Prove a Total Loss—Government Engineers Are Surveying the Proposed Canadian Canal at the Sault—A Waterspout Seen on Lake Michigan—Another Floating Coffin Goes into Commission—General Marine News.

NORTHPORT, Mich., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The ore-laden schr Leonard Hanna, ashore on the North Fox Island, will probably prove a total loss. The tug Leviathan, which was sent to the wreck, arrived here tonight and reports the vessel in bad shape. She is full of water, and has pounded so heavily that she is hogged about two feet. Owing to the heavy sea that is running the Leviathan was unable to even attempt to release her. The Captain of the Leviathan does not expect to save the vessel. She will probably be abandoned.

The Canadian Sault Canal.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Government engineers are at work at Sault Ste. Marie surveying sites for the proposed canal on the Canadian side of the river. The canal will be fully a mile long and two locks will be required, the total fall between the upper waters of Lake Superior and the lower reaches of the St. Mary being eighteen feet. It is understood that the new canal will be free like the American one, and this may give the cue to a renewal of the agitation for freeing the St. Lawrence Canals. One thing which is puzzling intending bidders for building the Canadian canal is the difficulty of obtaining good stone for the works. The stone for the American canal had to be brought from Cleveland, O. Some contractors who have taken the lay of the land say that even stone for "backing up" cannot be obtained at the Sault. Mr. Page, Chief Canal Engineer for the Dominion, leaves for the Sault immediately to take a final look before his subordinates return to Ottawa to prepare plans and specifications.

Around the Lakes.

MIDLAND, Ont., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The schr City of Chicago arrived last night, having made the run from Chicago in two days and fourteen hours. It was a remarkable trip.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The Veronica and H. E. Packer load wheat for Buffalo at 4¼ cents. The tug Welcome arrived today with the wrecked schr Arctic, which is leaking badly.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—There was a further advance in ore freights today. The schr John O'Neill was chartered for ore from Escanaba to Sandusky at $1.75. Other engagements: Delaware, coal, Cleveland to Escanaba, 75 cents; Saveland, coal, Ashtabula to Chicago, $1.20; Golden Fleece, coal, Cleveland to Escanaba, 75 cents; Charles Foster, William Chisholm, John N. Glidden, all coal, Buffalo to Milwaukee, $1.35.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—There was a good demand for Milwaukee coal tonnage at the advance, but shippers seemed unwilling to take Chicago boats at the same figure. Nothing was wanted for Lake Superior, and it is doubtful if a cargo could have been got as ballast. The Iron King and consort were chartered for Duluth last week at 75 cents and will load tomorrow. Engagements: W. H. Gratwick, J. N. Glidden, W. Chisholm, M. S. Bacon, Charles Foster, George, for Milwaukee, $1.35; G. C. Finney, for Kenosha, $1.50; C. E. Wyman, for Manistee, $1.50. Canal freights were active at 3⅞ cents on corn and 4⅛ cents on wheat to New York. The schr R. B. Hayes has been appraised by the Sheriff at $24,000. A bill of sale of three-eighths interest, owned by Dimick, has been made out to Beckwith & Fleming and will be handed over tomorrow. The money will remain in court. The schr George wet only 100 bushels of her barley. The iron prop Roanoke will tow to Toledo two iron canalboats, intended for carrying oil in bulk. The new schr Iron Queen is here on her first trip, with nearly 78,000 bushels of wheat from Detroit. She was docked tonight to stop a leak. Inquiry has been made about the tug Music and barges Commodore, Davis, and Peck. They loaded lumber at Ontonagon, passed the Sault Oct. 4, and since then nothing has been heard from them.

General Nautical Notes.

The schr Ida Keith was chartered yesterday for ore from Escanaba to Ashtabula at $1.75, an advance of 5 cents.

Capt. Mike Galvin, wrecking-master for the hull pool, arrived yesterday from Spider Island, where he has been looking after the wrecked schr Frank D. Barker. He says the vessel is a total loss.

It has been stated that the new boilers in the Roanoke do not steam well. Her owners deny this and say that she averages eleven miles an hour on eighty pounds of steam, giving her thirty-two pounds of steam to spare.

A telegram to Keith & Carr reports the arrival of the schr Higgie at Point Edward with a damaged grain cargo. She left Chicago just before the big storm with 32,000 bushels of corn. The prop Cuba met her in the straits with her bulwarks washed out. The dispatch stated that 20,000 bushels had been taken out in good condition and there was some dry grain in her yet.

Grain vessels were in active demand at 4¼ cents on wheat, 4 cents on corn, and 3½ cents on oats to Buffalo, 3¼ cents on corn to Georgian Bay, 7 cents on corn to Oswego, and 2¾ cents on oats to Sarnia. Charters: To Buffalo—Clyde, corn, oats; Frank L. Vance, Annie Vought, corn; Lizzie A. Law, Sunrise, Potomac, St. Louis, Champion, oats; American Union, flaxseed. To Georgian Bay—J. H. Mead, St. Louis, corn. To Sarnia—York State, City of Sheboygan, oats. To Oswego—Oliver Mitchell, corn.

A brisk northwest wind prevailed throughout yesterday. Capt. Meyers of the schr Cheney Ames reports having sighted a big water-spout early in the morning when his vessel was nearly abreast of Grosse Point. It came swirling up the lake and passed within about two miles of him, traveling in a southeasterly direction. It was a vertical column and rotated so rapidly that it seemed to draw an immense body of water out of the bosom of the lake and carry it up to the clouds. The track of the phenomenon was marked by a violent agitation of the sea. Capt. Meyers fears it may have struck some unfortunate vessel, and says if it did he does not think the vessel will ever be heard from.

W. H. Horn yesterday bought the schr Australia at auction for $250, and immediately set about getting a cargo for her to carry. The Australia is thirty-five years old and so rotten that she is fast crumbling to pieces. It hardly seems as if any one could be foolish enough to trust any kind of a cargo in her. The vessel is unsafe in midsummer, and at this season of the year she is the very worst kind of a death-trap. It ought to be a crime to send her to sea, and it is to be hoped that sailors will refuse to ship in her. Any man who accepts a berth on such a vessel courts death. In the interest of humanity Mr. Horn ought to sell the outfit for junk and send the hull to the boneyard. If he does not he is morally responsible for the lives of the men he sends out in her.

Vessel Movements.

[Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.]

Ogdensburg—Arrived—Frost.

Racine—Arrived—Belle, Simmons, Pride, Neff, Dresden.

South Chicago—Arrived—C. Ames. Sailed—Massachusetts, Monteagle.

Midland—Sailed—Wisconsin, Sligo. Arrived—City of Chicago. Wind northwest.

Washburn—Arrived—India, Buffalo. Cleared—India, Duluth; Fayette Brown, Ashland.

Charlevoix—Cleared—Prime, Helen Pratt, Evening Star, Morning Star. Wind northwest, fresh.

Hancock—Passed up—Holland and consorts. Arrived—Gould, Bessemer, Guiding Star. Wind west.

St. Ignace—Arrived—Vernon, Elvina, Canisteo, Fulton. Sailed—Thew. Brisk wind all day, with snow squalls.

Whitehall—Arrived—Suit, Wade, Petrel. Sailed—Ellenwood, Holmes. Rain, snow; wind northwest, fresh.

Ashtabula—Arrived—M. B. Grover, Samuel Mather, Alcona, Nassau. Cleared—J. C. Gilchrist, Duluth, coal; Mont Blanc, Escanaba, light.

Ludington—Arrived—Rand, G. Robertson. Sailed—Rand, Robertson. Windbound—Dan Hayes, City of Toledo. Wind northwest, fresh; rain.

Duluth—Arrived—Hodge, Ranney, Negaunee. Cleared—Annie Young, Buffalo, wheat; Hale and Martin, Ashland, light; Yakima, Cleveland, ore.

Manistee—Arrived—Ida E. F. & P. M. No. 3, Allmendinger, J. H. Hall. Sailed—F. & P. M. No. 3, Ida E. Arendal, Vega, Naghtin. Wind northwest.

Grand Haven—Arrived—City of Milwaukee, Ludington, Pilot, Grand Rapids. Cleared—Milwaukee, Ludington, Blue Wave. Wind north, fresh; clear.

Milwaukee—Arrived—Fitzgerald, Cleveland, Sage, Reddington, John O'Neill, Tyson, Stewart, Halloran, C. H. Burton, Maria Martin. Sailed—Chenango, for Escanaba.

Minorville—Passed south—Corona, Andy Johnson, James McGordon, Anna Maria, Alice, Radical, Lineria, Minnie Muller, John Raber, J. B. Handy. Wind northwest, brisk; cloudy.

Fairport—Arrived—Progress, Ohio, Egyptian, Alta. Cleared—Whitney and Ashland, Lorain, light; Charles Foster, Buffalo, light; Warmington, Sandusky, light; M. W. Page, Erie, light.

Cheboygan—In harbor ready to leave when weather moderates: Mediator, Kelderhouse, Trowbridge, E. B. Maxwell, M. T. Greene, Canisteo, Geo. Steele. Wind west, heavy; snow squalls.

Muskegon—Cleared—Annie Laura, Albert Soper, Ida M. Torrent, City of New York, City of St. Joseph, Tempest, Ludington, and Hayward, Chicago; Waleska, Sheboygan; Penobscot, Milwaukee; Root, Michigan City.

Mackinaw City—Down—Albany, 7 a. m.; C. P. Minch, 9; Rube Richards and consorts, 1 p. m.; Vienna and consorts, 3. Up—Arabia, 4:50 a. m.; City of Rome, 11:30; Ira H. Owen, 3. Wind northwest, heavy; snow squalls.

Escanaba—Arrived—Minnesota, Manhattan, Kitchen, Metacomet. Sailed—Havana, Rust, Cambria, John Otis, Sheldon, Chandler, Helena, Genoa, Butts, Clint, J. S. Richards, Columbian, Kitchen. Wind northwest, fresh; cloudy.

Toledo—Arrived—Nelson Bloom, Porter, W. L. Preston, Monguagon. Cleared—Nelson Bloom, Marquette, light; Porter, Buffalo, wheat; Golden Age, Escanaba, wheat; W. R. Clinton, Cheboygan, light; Lake Michigan, Montreal, corn.

Cleveland—Arrived—Vanderbilt, New York, Smith Moore, William Edwards, Continental, Magnetic, Richard Winslow, Pelican, St. Lawrence, George Sherman, Queen of the West. Cleared—Vanderbilt, Duluth, merchandise; New York, Chicago, merchandise; Minneapolis, Continental, and Magnetic, Marquette, light; Kate Eccles, Ashawa, coal; Mary Pringle, Chicago, coal, stone.

Alpena—The wind having gone down the following left the bay today: Sumner, Crosthwaite, Harmon, Hinckley, Groton, John R. Noyes, Georger. Arrived—Flying Cloud. Sailed—Ada Medora, cedar, Chicago. Wind northwest, fresh.

Marquette—With the exception of the clearance of the Colonial and Specular there were no vessel movements here today or yesterday because of bad weather. In for shelter—Porter Chamberlain and tow, Otego and consort, J. H. Prentice, Carpenter, Goshawk.

Frankfort—Fresh north wind, with rain and hail. The Wm. Rudolph left for Milwaukee, lumber laden. The tugs Hannah Sullivan and John Smith arrived from Manitou Island. They report heavy snow squalls on the lake. Only one barge, bound down, was sighted today.

Port Colborne—Passed up—John Magee, Oswego to Detroit, coal; M. T. Downing, Oswego to Toledo, coal; W. H. Rounds, Oswego to Toledo, coal; Wales and consorts, Oswego to Penetanguishene, light. Down—Gleniffer, Detroit to St. Catharines, wheat. Wind northwest, light.

Manitowoc—Arrived—Depere, Sheboygan, Andy Johnson, Goldsmith, Charnley. Cleared—Corona, sundries, Escanaba; Sheboygan, sundries, Chicago; Goldsmith, Escanaba. The schr Contest went into dry-dock to be recalked. She will also receive a new foresail. Wind northwest; clear.

Sheboygan—Arrived—Red White and Blue, Riverside, Island City. Sailed—Philetus Sawyer, Sturgeon Bay; L. E. Raesser and Jos. Duval, Frankfort; Tempest, Milwaukee; Dan Hayes, Muskegon; Lumberman, Kewaunee; Jessie Winter, Manistee; Lily E., Pine Lake. Wind northwest, light.

Port Dalhousie—Passed down—Kate Kelley, Toledo to Ogdensburg, wheat; Jessie Drummond, Toledo to Kingston, corn; W. B. Hall, Duluth to Kingston, wheat; Clinton and consort, Chicago to Kingston, corn; R. Morwood, Chicago to Prescott, corn; John Wesley, Chicago to Oswego, corn; Mystic Star, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; Gleniffer, Detroit to St. Catharines, wheat. Wind northwest.

Sault Ste. Marie—Down—United Empire, Hackett, Peck, 6 a. m.; Iron Chief, Iron State, 6:30; Hecla, 7; Oneida, Rice, Carney, 8:20; Colonial, Specular, 5:20 p. m.; Aurora, Dows, 7:20. Up—Tuttle, Pacific, 9:10 a. m.; Wocoken, 10:30; Columbia, Comrade, 11:30; Gettysburg, 1:30 p. m.; City of Traverse, 2:40; Ste Marie, Wescott, 5:40; Langell, F. M. Knapp, Middlesex, 8; W. H. Stevens, 9. Wind northwest, heavy; snow.

Buffalo—Arrived—Milwaukee, Delaware, Juniata, Syracuse, Gordon Campbell, Osceola, Nahant, Roanoke, Cuba, E. A. Nicholson, Allegheny, Annie Sherwood, George. Cleared—H. J. Jewett, Chicago, sundries; China, Duluth, sundries; Cuba, Port Arthur; Nebraska and Gordon Campbell, Chicago, coal; Nahant, Milwaukee, coal; Calumet, Duluth, coal; S. C. Clarke, Manistee, coal; Allegheny, Chicago, coal; H. M. Scove, Milwaukee, coal; Michigan and Annie Sherwood, Chicago, coal.

Detroit—Passed up last night—Roumania and consort, S. C. Hall and consorts, M. A. Muir, J. F. Card. Down—Japan, Smith Moore, Comanche, Seaman, Danforth, Mowatt, John B. Merrill. Up today—Sheffield, Pahlow, Forbes and consort, Outhwaite and consort, Clarion, Gilchrist, S. H. Foster. Down—Ohio, Wolf, Queen of the West, Conemaugh, Spinner and consorts, St. Lawrence, Geo. Sherman, Lem Ellsworth, Belle Hanscom, Wm. Home, S. V. R. Watson, Senator, H. W. Sage, R. A. Packer, Hurlburt and consort, Fountain City, A. B. Norris, H. G. Cleveland, A. L. Andrews, Josephine. Wind north, light; clear.

Port Huron—Down—W. H. Wolf, 10:15 p. m.; Ellsworth, 11; Conemaugh, 2 a. m.; Spinner and consorts, 2:20; Alice B. Norris, John Shuette, 4; R. A. Packer, Omaha, 6; Minnie Davis, 8:45; Josephine, 8:45; C. C. Hurlbut and consort, 9:45; E. S. Tice, 10:50; City of Mackinac, 11:40; Nashua and consorts, 11:45; Haskell, 1:35 p. m.; Philadelphia, 7. Up—Missouri and barges, 11:10 p. m.; Hiawatha and consort, 3:10 a. m.; City of Concord and consort, 4; City of Alpena, 7; Sheffield, E. K. Roberts, 8; Nyack, 8:50; Salina and barges, 9:35; Gault, 9:40; Roumania and consort, 10:50; Tecumseh and consort, 1:10 p. m.; Pahlow, 2; Glasgow and barges, 4; Belle Wilson, 4:25; Passaic and barges, 8. Wind northwest, fresh.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber, etc.—L. B. Shepard, Menominee; John Miner, Manistique; Blackhawk, Garden Bay; R. Kanters, Ford River; A. Mosher, Drummond's Island; Ottawa, Manistee; White Cloud, L. Bay de Noque; Three Bells, Muskegon; Louis Ludington, Torch Lake; Ford River, Ford River; E. R. Blake, Harbor Springs; Phenix, Garden Bay; Mocking Bird, Charlevoix; Clipper City, Muskegon; Apprentice Boy, Muskegon; Jack Thompson, Muskegon; E. P. Royce, Sturgeon River; Hunter Savidge, Grand Haven; Andrew Jackson, Muskegon; Keweenaw, Baraga; Lyman Davis, Muskegon; David Macy, Grand Haven; Naiad, L. Bay de Noque; Napoleon, Pierport; Jason Parker, White Lake; M. E. Packard, South Haven; Four Brothers, Ludington; Olga, Marinette; H. H. Badger, Marinette; Carrier, Manistee; Ellen Williams, Menominee; Windsor, Manistee; H. B. Moore, Manistee; Fleetwing, Menominee; Clara, Menekaune; C. J. Magill, Menominee; Butcher Boy, Marinette; Truman Moss, Manistee; Cuba, Manistee; Adirondac, Marinette; Thomas Hume, Ford River; Rainbow, Menominee; William Jones, Manistee; Kate Hinchman, White Lake; Ralph Campbell, Traverse Bay; Minnie Slauson, Escanaba; Lottie Wolf, Grummond's Island; J. B. Merrill, Sturgeon River; H. A. Richmond, Menominee; A. P. Nichols, Green Bay; Laura Miller, Muskegon; Glad Tidings, Sturgeon Bay; M. Capron, Sturgeon Bay; S. A. Wood, Marinette; Ostrich, Menominee; Felicitous, Ford River; Robert Howlett, Muskegon; City of Grand Haven, Muskegon; Annie Dall, Muskegon; Coral, Grand Haven; A. Bronson, Frankfort; Mercury, Ludington; A. E. Wilds, Muskegon; Thomas R. Scott, Muskegon; Swallow, Muskegon; T. W. Snook, White Lake; Berrien, Muskegon; J. E. Potts, Baraga; Nellie Torrent, Manistee.

Arrived with coal—C. J. Kershaw, Buffalo; T. W. Palmer, Buffalo; Roanoke, Buffalo; F. W. Wheeler, Buffalo; David Vance, Buffalo; Jennie Mathews, Oswego; S. L. Watson, Cleveland.

Arrived with ore—Argonaut and Rhoda Emily, Escanaba.

Arrived with sundries—Montana, Buffalo; Chicago, Manitowoc; J. M. Weston, South Haven; A. C. Van Raalte, Holland; Lora, Benton Harbor; Menominee, Muskegon; Portage, Buffalo; H. B. Pereue, Mackinac; Mary Ludwig, Northport.

Arrived light—L. A. Simpson, South Chicago; Monteagle, South Chicago.

Cleared with grain—Cuba, Buffalo, corn; Wissahickon, Buffalo, flaxseed; John Shaw, Buffalo, corn; Nellie Mason, Buffalo, corn; H. J. Mills, Buffalo, corn.

Cleared with sundries—H. L. Worthington, Cedar River; A. B. Taylor, Saugatuck; Chicago, Manitowoc; Westover, Pine Lake; J. L. Hurd, Ashland; A. C. Van Raalte, Holland; William Jones, Cedar River.

Cleared light—Olga, Menekaunee; H. H. Badger, Marinette; Clara, Manistee; S. A. Wood, Marinette; Rainbow, Marinette; Butcher Boy, Marinette; Ostrich, Menominee; R. Kanters, Ford River; J. B. Merrill, Sturgeon River; H. B. Moore, Manistee; Driver, Muskegon; C. J. Magill, Marinette; Evaline, Muskegon; Rockaway, Manistee; Kate Lyons, Muskegon; Glad Tidings, Sturgeon Bay; T. J. Bronson, Cedar River; E. L. Coyne, Menominee; Keweenaw, Baraga; Four Brothers, Traverse Bay; Adirondac, Marinette; Fleet Wing, Menominee; Emeline, Manistee; Gracie M. Filer, Manistique; S. L. Watson, Ashtabula; St. Joseph, Escanaba; A. E. Wilds, Muskegon; C. Hickox, Muskegon; T. R. Scott, Muskegon; Rhoda Emily, Duluth; Argonaut, Duluth; Fayette, Masonville; T. W. Snook, Muskegon; Swallow, Muskegon; S. H. Johnson, Pentwater; Lora, Benton Harbor; L. M. Weston, South Haven; Annie Dall, Muskegon; Carrier, Manistee; Thomas Hume, Cheboygan; Ralph Campbell, Menominee; Laura Miller, Muskegon; Lincoln Dall, Ludington; Three Bells, Muskegon; Forrest, Muskegon; Blackhawk, Garden City; William Jones, Muskegon; Mocking Bird, Charlevoix; Minerva, Muskegon; Louis Ludington, Torch Lake; White Cloud, Cheboygan; Clipper City, Muskegon; G. W. Wescott, Ludington; Ellen Williams, Menominee; Kate Hinchman, Garden Bay; Lookout, Masonville.

THE IOWA EVICTION CASES.

Facts Regarding the Disputed Lands in O'Brien County.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The history of the Sioux City grant is a long one. Beginning in 1864 Congress gave the State of Iowa some 408,000 acres of public land to aid in the construction of the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad. The State passed title to the railroad company to all of this except 85,000 acres, which it withheld on the ground that so much had not been earned. At the same time that the Sioux City grant was made a company known as the McGregor & Western was also given a land grant. This road afterward became part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. The point of intersection of the two roads was to be in O'Brien County, and the limits of the two roads overlapped for a considerable distance. In consequence the roads got into a controversy, the Milwaukee Company claiming that the Sioux City had got a big slice of the grant which belonged to it as the successor to the McGregor & Western. The litigation was decided by the United States Supreme Court in March, 1886, and was in favor of the Milwaukee Company. Under this decision the latter company got nearly 38,000 acres of the 85,000 which the State of Iowa had refused to patent to the Sioux City & St. Paul. Much of this was in O'Brien County, and the settlers on it had petitioned Congress to have suit brought in their interest. But in Senator Wilson's Sioux City Forfeiture bill, which passed the Senate early in 1886, these lands claimed by the Milwaukee Company and afterward awarded to it by the Supreme Court were excepted from forfeiture. This was the "Spooner amendment," which caused the failure of the bill in the House. It is over this 38,000 acres that Secretary Lamar holds he has no power to interfere to save the settlers from the hardships they may suffer. Commissioner Sparks held differently, taking the ground that the old McGregor & Western Company in building its line had so departed from the terms of the grant as to justify a forfeiture. But Secretary Lamar is the superior officer, and there is no appeal from his decision. Congress could still declare a forfeiture, and then the English syndicate instead of ousting settlers would have to take its case to the Supreme Court and have the legality of the forfeiture determined.

Of the remainder of the 85,000 acres withheld from the Sioux City & St. Paul the Governor of Iowa has certified back to the Interior Department as unearned 26,000 acres in Plymouth, Sioux, and Woodbury Counties, which certification was confirmed by the Interior Department no longer ago than Sept. 12. So the settlers on this tract need have no fears that any syndicate can get hold of their homes. If speculators were rash enough to buy any of these lands from the Sioux City & St. Paul and take the risk of a title they made a bad bargain. Of the remainder of the 85,000 acres—about 17,000 acres in odd-numbered sections in O'Brien County—the Interior Department last July directed that suit should be brought in the name of the United States to have the title to it declared in the United States. This also means that the settlers on this tract are safe in sticking to their homes against the claims of any English syndicate or railroad company.

The matter has been brought to the attention of Attorney-General Garland by State's Attorney-General Baker of Iowa in a letter in which he appeals for Federal assistance to protect the settlers until the question of their right to the lands held by them can be determined by the courts. The Attorney-General referred the letter to Secretary of the Interior for such suggestions as he may deem proper under the circumstances. The Attorney-General, speaking of the matter today, said it was brought to his notice about a year ago, but not then in shape calling for action on the part of the Government. Whatever it is now, it is an open question which can best be determined by the records of the Interior Department as to the title to the lands in dispute and the methods employed by one set of claimants to dispossess another set in advance of judicial settlement of the questions at issue. A newspaper statement that the Attorney-General refused to stop proceedings in State courts was characterized as absurd on its face, as he had no jurisdiction whatever over State courts.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

A HALF-DEAD DETROIT LUNATIC ATTACKS TWO MEN.

Superhuman Strength of a Madman with a Bullet in His Breast—Saloonkeepers Fighting the Michigan Liquor Law—Decisions by the Wisconsin Supreme Court—Streator (Ill.) Miners Whose Houses Were Blown Up to Be Paid for Their Losses.

[Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.]

FEROCITY OF A HALF-DEAD MANIAC IN DETROIT.—Theodore Schunemann, a Detroit cigar manufacturer, shot himself in the breast yesterday, but whether by intent or accident was not ascertainable at the time. The wound was not fatal, but very serious, and Schunemann was put in an ambulance to be taken to his home. Although apparently faint and dying, he attacked the driver of the ambulance, William Boyd, who was alone in the vehicle with the wounded man. Boyd was seized by the throat from behind and dragged from the seat. He was terribly pounded by the maniac, for such Schunemann was. His head was battered against the floor of the wagon and he was bitten and kicked severely. Boyd's struggles were futile against the superhuman strength of his patient, and he was relapsing into unconsciousness when Schunemann's grasp suddenly relaxed and he lay quivering with weakness. Boyd stopped the wagon, which had all the time been whirling through the crowded streets, and called a policeman. When the officer got in Schunemann's strength returned and he attacked the blue-coat. A second officer was called and the patient was finally overpowered. Schunemann is expected to die.

INTERESTING POINT IN A DETROIT COURT.—Business-men of Detroit are much interested in the settlement of a question raised in a case on trial in the Wayne Circuit Court, in which T. H. Hinchman & Sons are defendants and Brand & McCullough are plaintiffs, involving the privilege of the books and records of a mercantile agency. Hinchman & Sons seek to justify the putting of an attachment on Brand & McCullough by the reports made about the standing of that firm by the local agency of R. G. Dun & Co. Manager Minchner of the agency was subpœnæd to testify, and directed to produce all necessary documents, and on refusing to do so was today committed for contempt of court and put in charge of an officer. His attorney will make demand for a writ of habeas corpus, and the case will be taken at once to the Supreme Court.

TESTING THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.—The question of the constitutionality of the new Liquor law was taken before the Supreme Court at Lansing yesterday by the attorneys for the Detroit saloonkeepers, who made application for a mandamus to compel the Wayne County Auditors to pay the bills for the maintenance of the police in the Townships of Spring Wells, Hamtramic, and Greenfield. The mandamus was granted and the Chief Justice urged that all necessary time be taken in the preparation of the argument, as the matter, he said, was of the greatest importance to the people of the State. The hearing was fixed for Oct. 25. It was claimed that offenses committed under the old Liquor law and not disposed of when the new law took effect could not now be tried, but the Supreme Court yesterday decided that they could.

A CARELESS MINER KILLED.—At 5 o'clock yesterday morning John Anderson, a miner at the Calumet & Hecla, working in thirtieth level, fired three charges of dynamite, contrary to orders. One fuse was slow. Anderson, thinking the charge had exploded, went back just in time to catch the full effect. He was cut to pieces by flying rock. He leaves a wife and four small children.

Indiana—Makers of Bogus Coin.

[Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.]

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED IN MITCHELL.—In Mitchell, Monday night, Curtis Bass, Eliza Ellen Taylor, Hugh M. Hicks, Charles Sandefur, and George Phipps were arrested by Deputy United States Marshals charged with counterfeiting. Four bogus silver dollars were found on Bass and twenty-eight of the same kind at the house of Phipps. The prisoners were taken to Indianapolis.

MRS. ELIZABETH FAVORITE OF LAFAYETTE DEAD.—Mrs. Elizabeth Favorite, wife of Samuel Favorite of Lafayette, died Monday afternoon, aged 84 years. Mr. and Mrs. Favorite recently celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding. Mrs. Favorite was the mother of Col. Favorite of Chicago.

A RICHMOND SCANDAL.—Isaac Lamb, a rich Richmonder, was yesterday made defendant in a $25,000 damage suit instituted by Levi Thomas, whose complaint says the defendant induced his wife to leave him and live with the defendant.

MARION VOTES $40,000 TO A RAILROAD.—Yesterday Centre Township, in which is Marion, voted an appropriation of $40,000 to aid in the construction of the Marion & Indianapolis Railroad.

AWAITING A VERDICT AT LOGANSPORT.—The Wise murder case at Logansport was given to the jury last Monday night, and they are still out. It is probable they will not agree on a verdict.

PAPER FAILURE AT ELKHART.—The Erwin Lane Company, paper manufacturers of Elkhart, have assigned. Liabilities and assets not given.

Milwaukee and Wisconsin Towns.

[Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE MATTERS.—The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has notified its agents to cease receiving bulk grain for shipment to Milwaukee unless it is consigned for elevator delivery. The Milwaukee & St. Paul issued a similar order a week ago. The Northwestern has 700 cars of grain standing on track there waiting to be unloaded and 1,000 more between there and Madison destined for Milwaukee, and side-tracked because there is no room for them there. There is plenty of elevator room in Milwaukee. The effect of the orders will be to force grain shipped there into the elevators or to divert the movement in the direction of Chicago. Milwaukee grain men complain that the railways have not adequate terminal facilities at that point.

The Board of Public Works complains that there is a scarcity of unskilled labor in the city. The prices for sewer-building have increased 15 to 20 per cent during the last month. Common laborers who do the simplest kind of work command $1.50 to $2.50 a day.

The value of the new buildings erected in Milwaukee during the current building season and now in course of erection is $3,713,628.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.—The Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County in the case of Nancy Hencke against the Milwaukee City Street Railway. She was injured in a collision, and in the court below she got a verdict for $4,000.

In the election contest for Alderman in the Sixth Ward of Milwaukee, between James J. Anderton, who claims the office, and John Kempf, the incumbent, the court held that Anderton has a good cause of action against Kempf, and reversed the order of the court below sustaining a demurrer to Anderton's complaint.

In the Pauly divorce case of Milwaukee the court refused to give Henry J. Pauly care of the infant child, and affirmed the decree that he pay his late wife $5,000 alimony within a year.

KILLED BY THE CARS AT WAUSAU.—Monday night Dan McDonald, who owns a farm in the Town of Trapp, near Wausau, was run down by a St. Paul freight-train and killed. Both his horses were killed.

Illinois—Losses of Miners to Be Made Good.

[Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.]

SOME STREATOR PEOPLE TO BE MADE HAPPY.—A. L. Sweet, General Manager of the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermilion Coal Company, accompanied by Mr. House of Joliet, attorney for the corporation, visited Streator yesterday and conferred with leading citizens respecting a settlement of the damages arising from the explosion of the powder magazine of the company in that city some time ago, whereby many poor laborers were rendered homeless through the destruction of their property. Mr. Sweet stated that they had thoroughly investigated the law in the case and were satisfied that no legal responsibility attached to the company, but they were desirous of acting fairly and generously by the sufferers, and proposed to make good their losses as far as practicable. To this end estimates had been carefully made by competent appraisers in each case where there was serious damage, and the company would be governed by these estimates in the adjustment of losses.

BAIL OFFERED A BLOOMINGTON MURDERER.—William Wolcott, the slayer of George Kurtz in a quarrel some weeks ago in Bloomington, was allowed bail yesterday by Judge Reeves, who fixed the amount at $8,000. Walcott thus far has failed to give bonds.

WEDDING AT SALEM.—Charles D. Merritt, editor of the *Herald-Advocate* of Salem, and Miss Carrie Hall, the daughter of ex-Mayor H. D. Hall of that city, were married yesterday.

Iowa—Damages for His Son's Death.

[Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.]

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD AT WATERLOO.—A jury in the District Court in Waterloo yesterday returned a verdict in favor of J. H. Kuhns for $5,000 against the Diagonal Railway as damages for the death of his son in an accident several years ago. This is the second trial of the case. The jury in the previous trial returned a verdict for a similar amount, but it was reversed by the Supreme Court and sent back for a new trial.

PROF. FELOWS ENTERS THE MINISTRY.—Prof. S. N. Felows, who was deposed last summer from the State University, has entered the ministry of the Methodist Church, and was assigned to the Jefferson Street M. E. Church in Waterloo by the conference Monday.

IN CONVENTION AT WATERLOO.—The State Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor began its session in Waterloo yesterday. There is a large attendance. The exercises last night included an address of welcome by the Rev. C. H. Piermont. The convention will be in session three days.

REUNION OF LINN COUNTY VETERANS.—Nearly 500 Linn County veterans are in reunion at Cedar Rapids. Gen. Tuttle did not keep his appointment, but Lieut.-Gov. Hull, Congressman Kerr, and others are present and made addresses yesterday.

DISAPPEARANCE FROM MASON CITY.—John D. Taylor, a Mason City cattle dealer, has not been seen there since Wednesday last. His whereabouts is unknown.

Nebraska—Grand Lodge Meeting.

[Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.]

PYTHIAN KNIGHTS IN OMAHA.—The Knights of Pythias Grand Lodge met in Omaha yesterday. In the evening they were tendered a reception at Exposition Hall and welcomed by Gov. Thayer and Acting Mayor W. F. Bechel. The Secretary's report shows that the increase of membership in Nebraska over last year is 1,355, and there are now eighty-three lodges with a total membership of 4,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT NEBRASKA CITY.—At Nebraska City yesterday Julius Kessler was killed while gunning. He threw his gun across a creek, striking the hammer.

Missouri—Death of a Pioneer.

[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

JULIUS ROBIDOUX OF ST. JOSEPH DEAD.—Julius Robidoux of St. Joseph dropped dead there yesterday. He was a grandson of Joseph Robidoux, the founder of St. Joseph.

Dakota—Squatters Must Go.

INTRUDING UPON THE INDIANS.—Capt. Bean of Fort Randall, with a detachment of regulars, passed through Mitchell Monday night en route to Pipestone reservation to drive settlers off the Indian reservation.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Oct. 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fulton st, 89 6-10 ft e of Halsted, n f, 60x140 ft, dated Oct. 10 (R. L. Tatham to Fraser & Chalmers)	$ 23,000
Jackson st, intersection of Colorado av, s f, 52 x140 ft, dated Oct. 7 (C. P. and A. B. Dewey to E. W. Konissat)	2,000
Hoyne av, 72 ft s of Lubeck st, e f, 48x100 ft, dated Aug. 20 (F. W. Hatterman to L. Wieklinski)	1,000
Twenty-first st, 225 ft w of Leavitt, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 10 (J. and J. Baillje to L. Biermann)	2,800
West Ohio st, 250 ft e of Wood, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 26 (P. O. Stensland to A. Erickson)	1,000
Prescott st, 272 ft e of California av, s f, 25x120 ft, dated Sept. 7 (Wetherbee & Gregory to L. W. Martine)	600
Superior st, 149 ft w of Wood, s f, 25x123 ft, dated Sept. 28 (A. J. Weitn to M. Joachim)	2,000
Idaho st, 230 ft s of Flournoy, w f, 101¼x125 ft, dated Aug. 18 (Waite & Clark to W. E. Hull)	4,000
Twenty-fifth st, 150 ft e of Portland av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept 19 (estate of J. L. Rogers to P. P. O'Donnell)	1,250
Butterfield st, bet Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth st, w f, 24½x120 ft, dated Sept. 22 (W. A. Fuller to J. Pajean)	900
Julian st, 162 ft e of Wood, n f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Aug. 22 (C. C. Taube to W. F. Klick)	1,442
Hoyne av, 212 ft s of Moore st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 18 (Huntington & Fletcher to O. Casey)	550
Hoyne av, 188 ft s of Moore st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 13 (same to J. F. Smith)	550
Humboldt boulevard, near Dickens av, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Oct. 8 (A. C. Story to Mary Blake)	1,160
California av, 341 ft n of Chicago av, e f, 25x 125 ft, dated Sept. 22 (W. L. Blood to T. J. Holmes)	550
The premises No. 2457 Michigan av, dated Oct. 8 (E. A. & L. Ware to William H. Thomas)	18,000
Lowe av, 225 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x 124 ft, dated Sept 12 (J. R. Lindgren to K. M. Zink)	800
Fullerton av, 148 ft w of Larrabee st, n f, 25x134 ft, dated Oct. 1 (R. S. Palmer to G. F. Lydston)	2,600
Prairie av, bet Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, w f, 115 4-10x123 ft, dated Oct. 10 (Republican Life Ins. Co. by Receiver to W. Goldie & Sons)	12,525
Lowe av, 50 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x 124 ft, dated July 26 (J. R. Lindgren to M. Cusack)	800
California av, 191 ft n of Chicago av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 10 (Osgood & Muir to T. Johannsen)	550
Washington boulevard, 125 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, und half of 22x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 5 (G. A. McKay to A. A. McKay)	5,000
Vernon av, 350 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x164¼ ft, dated Aug. 15 (I. J. Sullivan to F. E. Anderson)	6,750
Tilden st, 156 ft e of Centre av, s f, 23x66 ft, dated Oct. 8 (M. J. and T. Hoar to F. Rotunno)	2,300
Washington boulevard, 130 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 20x124 ft, dated Oct. 10 (M. G. and D. B. Gardner to L. L. Kinney)	7,500
Homer av, 169 ft w of Western, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 10 (Estate of W. S. Johnston to F. Nieft)	650
Franklin st, 109 ft n of Elm, e f, 25x105 ft, dated Oct. 6 (M. A. Hubbard to E. J. Stopp)	1,250
South Halsted st, 182 ft s of Thirty-seventh, s e f, 26x130 ft, dated Oct. 11 (G. Wingerter to J. Crowley)	6,000
Washington boulevard, s w cor of Elizabeth st, n f, 46x114 ft, improved, dated Sept. 1 (S. A. Sawyer to M. E. Eastman)	20,000
Idaho st, s e cor of Flournoy, w f, 55x125¾ ft, dated Sept. 2 (C. G. and E. Sibley to W. E. Hull)	2,800
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE	
Ashland av, 125 ft s of School st, e f, 27 ft to alley, dated June 4 (Thomas Flood to D. St. Ouge)	$ 900
Belmont av, bet Oakley and Leavitt sts, s f, 25 x125 ft, dated Oct. 4 (A. Hartman to G. M. Honickel)	1,800
The premises No. 869 Oakdale av, dated Oct. 7 (W. Mertes to J. Dress)	1,000
Oak Grove st, 100 ft e of Racine av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 27 (E. S. Talbot to W. J. Neindorf)	1,300
School st, 143 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 51½@125 ft, dated July 11 (Hufmeyer & Sickel to F. Richter)	1,300
Fullerton av, 284 ft e of Oakley st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 24 (F. Campbell to A. Kirtland)	600
The premises No. 455 Lincoln av, dated Aug. 31 (S. E. Skinner to M. Foy)	2,500
Fullerton av, bet Orchard and Larrabee sts, s f, 30x174½ ft, dated Sept. 23 (E. G. and H. Raeder to A. B. Titcomb)	3,600
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE	
Chappel place, 150 ft n of Forty-fourth st, w f, 24x126 ft, dated Sept. 23 (O. H. Westcoll to M. Griffiths)	$ 1,500
Chappel place, 99 ft n of Forty-fourth st, w f, 24x126 ft, dated Sept. 24 (same to M. A. Griffiths)	1,500
Chappel place, 165 ft n of Forty-fourth st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Sept. 23 (same to K. W. Griffiths)	1,500
Chappel place, 124 ft n of Forty-fourth st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Sept. 23 (same to E. J. Griffiths)	1,500
Oak st, 96 ft e of Stewart av, s f, 72x125 ft, dated Sept. 13 (F. H. Boynton to W. C. Sutherland)	1,200
Murray st, near Fifty-fourth, e f, 25x122 ft, dated Oct 11 (E. S. Dreyer to J. Behrendt)	450
Stewart av, 288 ft s of Fifty-ninth st, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 13 (J. L. Messurier to A. J. Stone)	350
Lexington av, n w cor of Fifty-fifth st, e f, 112½ x164 ft, dated Oct. 4 (E. P. Hilliard to F. C. Orton)	5,425
Drexel boulevard, 300 ft s of Oakwood av, w f, 20x140 ft, dated Oct. 1 (J. C. Thomas to L. A. Wadsworth)	5,000
Berkley av, 195¾ ft s of Bowen, w f, 26½x66 ft, dated Oct. 6 (J. F. and G. H. Beebe to A. C. Vaughan)	1,000
Western av boulevard, 50 ft s of Forty-second st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 8 (O. and L. M. Cobb to S. Pound)	1,000
Forty-sixth st, 164 ft s of Champlain av, s f, 25 x110 ft, dated Aug. 25 (L. C. Otto to J. K. Scott)	1,000
Graylock av, 237 ft w of Wentworth, n f, 32x168 ft, dated Oct. 11 (J. P. Burnham to P. Heck)	1,125
WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE	
Meeker st, 250 ft n of Bloomington, w f, 25x177 ft, dated July 13 (E. S. Dreyer to F. Hootal)	$ 350
Superior st, e of Hyman av, n f, 50x120 ft, dated Aug. 27 (J. D. Harvey to W. A. Schmitz)	300

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

T. H. Newton, two two-story flats, 44x40, No. 232 Tinkham avenue, to cost $3,000.

John Reski, one-story cottage, 20x28, No. 749 Davis street, to cost $500.

Ferd W. Peck, three-story dwelling, 48x80, No. 1826 Michigan avenue, to cost $75,000.

H. Carter, two-story store and hall, 26x60, No. 1977 West Lake street, to cost $1,200.

G. L. Schueler, two-story flats, 22x50, No. 1123 West Twelfth street, to cost $2,500.

M. E. Lynch, two-story store and dwelling, 24x58, No. 520 West Erie street, to cost $5,000.

Jose Wucha, two-story flats, 20x56, No. 951 West Nineteenth street, to cost $3,000.

Joseph Slopak, two-story store and dwelling, 21x26, No. 999 West Twenty-second street, to cost $1,600.

Joseph McLain, cellar and veneer dwelling, 18x32, No. 128 North Peoria street, to cost $1,200.

Henry G. Young, two-story store and flats, 25x80, No. 732 Fulton street, to cost $6,000.

Driven to Suicide by a Faithless Wife.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Maurice Simmons, bookkeeper for Octave Rassinier, a liquor-dealer, stood before a looking-glass today and cut his head off with a razor. He was 35 and was born and raised in New York. A few years ago he discovered that his wife was unfaithful. He made no public display of his disgrace, but placing his child in his mother's care he came to this city. His wife followed him to this city. He refused to have anything to do with her, but obtained a home for her and regularly paid her board. Recently, because of the importunities of his wife, which he felt called upon to resist, Simmons had grown despondent.

Cutting Lumber Rates to Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul will immediately put in effect another cut of five cents on lumber to Dakota. J. C. Boyden said today that as soon as the consent of the association was obtained the cut would be made. As a matter of fact, the road already has the permission of the association to meet any rate made by the Manitoba, and as the association also has notice that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul will insist on the five-cent differential, it is a mere matter of form to give notice of the cut. The original rates to Dakota points involved was 23 cents from Minneapolis and 30 cents from Cloquet. The Manitoba and Northern Pacific have heretofore had the whole field to themselves in North Dakota, and, both having lines to Duluth, have been able to agree on rates. The advent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, however, in the Fargo and Southern put a new phase on the case, and the Manitoba officials said it was an invasion of their territory. This summer the Manitoba's extension to Aberdeen brought their line into competition with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern. Rates have been cut from 23 to 13 cents, and the proposed five-cent cut of the Milwaukee will bring the rate down to eight cents. The Omaha has been trying to play the peacemaker, and got the freight-men together Saturday with a view of fixing things. As yet the Omaha has taken no part in the fight, but the Chicago & Northwestern will meet the cut from Winona to protect towns along its line.

The Favorite Line to California.

The great Rock Island offers choice of routes, either via Union Pacific, D. & R. G., A., T. & S. F., or Missouri Pacific, from the Missouri River. Rates as low as the lowest. Round-trip tickets on sale at frequent intervals. For tickets, sleeping-car berths, and full particulars call at ticket office, 104 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or depots on Van Buren and Clark and Twenty-second streets.

WILDE'S TAILOR-MADE CLOTHING
HAS COME TO STAY.

We expect to be attacked on all sides by those who have a certain kind of ready-made clothing to sell, but it is not the kind the people want. We regret that our city has so many envious dealers. How many queer and strange things a merchant will do in his fruitless endeavor to stop the tide of trade that is daily leaving him.

Wilde's Tailor-Made Clothing justly takes the lead.
Wilde's Tailor-Made Clothing has given us a generous trade.
Wilde's Tailor-Made First Prize $25 Overcoats waiting for you.
Indications for a lively demand for Wilde's Tailor-Made Suits.
Wilde's Tailor-Made Clothing wins on the little money it costs you.
Thousands of Chicago's best citizens wear Wilde's Tailor-Made.
You shall see Wilde's $15, $18, $20, $25, $30, $35 Suits.
Wilde's $20 Winter Overcoats are pleasant to look at.
We are Clothing more men and boys than ever before.

Our sale of 4,000 Overcoats continues and we ask you to come and see them.

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.,
Corner State and Madison-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
FRANK REED.................MANAGER.

STERLING PIANO
Stands head & shoulders Above any other Piano made Style, Tone, Durability and Price considered
Buyers Who do not investigate this Fact Make a very great Mistake. STERLING CO, 179 Wabash-av.

$25
To Order—Our Special Chinchilla Overcoats, in all colors, elegantly lined, silk sleeves, silk-velvet collars, and corded edges. Order now while our stock is complete, even if you do not want it made up until the holidays.
DAVIS BROS.,
48 South Clark-st.
A first-class cutter sent with samples on application.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL OPTICIANS
65 STATE STREET
TRELEAVEN & COE.
EYES TESTED AND GLASSES ADJUSTED. SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, EVERY STYLE AND PRICE, A SPECIALTY.

RUPTURE $100 REWARD For a case of Rupture Dr. PARKER cannot retain with the Parker Retentive Truss. Dr. Parker is the noted expert in his profession, and never fails to reduce, retain, or cure ruptures that have not passed beyond treatment. "The Rational Treatment of Rupture," a valuable work of 64 pages, mailed free.
DR. A. H. PARKER,
President of Truss Co., 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Steamboat for Sale.
First-class in every respect. Nearly new. Capacity—400,000 feet lumber, 650 tons of ore, 700 tons of coal, 25,000 bushels of grain, and in addition the best tow boat on the lakes and the most economical of fuel. Present owners no further use for her.
Address LUMBER, care of Clowry, S. W. Div. P.-O., Chicago, Ill.

LADIES!
Do your own Dyeing at home with PEERLESS DYES. They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages, or for Fastness of Colors, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by C. B. Wilson, Druggist, 783 West Madison, cor. Robey; Max Behrens, Pharmacist and Chemist, 572 W. Madison-st.; John P. Lee, Apothecary, 260 S. Halsted-st.; Edward Long, Druggist and Pharmacist, 303 Blue Island-av., cor. 13th-st.; O. M. Weinberger, Apothecary, 219 N. Wells-st., cor. Chicago-av.; Louis Lehman Prescription Druggist, 240 State-st., Chicago.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye
Is the BEST. It acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of BLACK or BROWN; does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. Price $1.
Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier, the Best Dressing for the Hair. Try it. Price $1.
J. CRISTADORO, 95 William-st., New York.
Interesting pamphlets sent free.

HORSES Cared for This WINTER
THE WATERS STOCK FARM, located two hours from Chicago, has the best facilities, all box stalls, fine paddocks, exercise under cover in winter, superior care, etc. Charges reasonable. Write for particulars and illustrated Catalogue. Address
Waters Stock Farm, Genoa Junction, Wis.

OAK DININGROOM FURNITURE IN SIMPLY ELEGANT } NEW FALL STYLES.
G. H. HILDRETH & CO. 221 & 223 STATE-st.

CITY OF PARIS
OFFERS
BARGAINS
IN
Silks and Velvets
BOUGHT OF A FORCED SALE AT NEW YORK.

15,000 yards at 39c per yard, Woven Striped Silk-finished Velveteens; worth 90c.
2,000 yards at 79c per yd., 19 inches wide Watered Velvet; worth $1.50 per yard.
20,000 yards at 59c per yard, 22-inch Colored Indian Surah Silk; worth 75c per yard.
15,000 yards at 39c per yard, Plain Dress Satin, all colors; worth 65c per yard.
We offer Real Bargains in Plain Dress Silks. We are conceded the cheapest for Braid Trimmings, Bead Trimmings, Swansdown, and Fur Trimmings.
28c per yard, Fine Chinchilla Feather Trimming.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED CAREFULLY.

CITY OF PARIS,
100 State-st., Corner Washington.

Thomas A. Edison.

The distinguished inventor was an intense sufferer from neuralgia. Close application and confinement to his laboratory caused this, and the most skilled physicians failed to give him relief. When in this condition he determined to make a personal effort to save himself. His researches and experiments resulted in the production of

POLYFORM,

which cured him. He gave away many bottles to friends who were troubled with Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other kindred diseases, and the cures became so numerous that, after much solicitation by eminent men, he consented to give this great scientific discovery to the world as attested by the following certificate:

MENLO PARK, N. J.
I certify that the preparation known as Edison's Polyform is made according to the formula devised and used by myself. THOMAS A. EDISON.

If you suffer from Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Nervous Headache, or any nerve trouble, Polyform will cure you. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Price, $1 per bottle.
Manufactured only by the
EDISON POLYFORM COMPANY,
8 Congress-st., Boston, Mass.

25c Box KRANZ'S CANDIES Contains a full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners' Sugar for Cake Frosting. JNO. KRANZ, 80 State-st.

CONTINUATION
OF OUR GREAT
Bed Room Suit Sale.

See our superb Antique or Mahogany Finish Suit, finely polished and trimmed, beveled plate, size 24x30, which we are offering

At $21.00.

Worth fully $30.00.

An actual saving of 20 to 35 per cent guaranteed on ever Suit.

Everything else in stock at like ratio.

Plain Figures, One Price, Cash.

SPIEGEL & CO.,
THE CHEAPEST FURNITURE HOUSE IN AMERICA,
249 & 251 STATE-ST.

LADIES!
We beg to call your attention to the five following reasons why you should buy this Corset in preference to all others. None of the five advantages have ever been accomplished in any other Corset. We have thousands of voluntary testimonials from ladies who have worn

HER MAJESTY'S CORSET.
Its the BEST, because

1st, IT IS THE ONLY CORSET EVER MADE that will *reduce the size* and increase the length of the waist of FLESHY LADIES without injurious tight lacing.
2d, IT IS THE BEST SPINAL SUPPORTER ever made, and it supports equally well the abdomen and all other parts of the body.
3d, IT IS PROOF AGAINST PERSPIRATION and moisture. Will *neither corrode or soil the underwear*, stretch or break at the waist. The bones never move or come out in wear.
4th, IT NEVER CHANGES ITS FORM, always retaining its original shape; it is invaluable to young ladies, because it removes and prevents stooping and round shoulders.
5th, IF THE PROPER MEASUREMENT IS TAKEN, no Corset maker can make one to order (at any price) that will fit as well, or wear with as much ease and comfort, or give such a magnificent form as "Her Majesty's."

PRINCESS OF WALES CO., N. Y., MFRS.
Kept in stock and recommended by
MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
MANDEL BROS.

FOR YOUR VACATION
Be sure and lay in a supply of S. S. Sleeper & Co's popular
N. & S.
Cigar, made from pure Havana tobacco, and the best 10c cigar manufactured. We prove it by sending to any address, postage prepaid, sample trial box for one dollar. Send for one. FRANKLIN MACVEAGH & CO., Chicago.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH & CO.,
Sole Western Agents, Chicago.

AREND'S KUMYSS,
The wonderful medicinal food. A cure for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Nervousness, etc. When the stomach rejects all else, Kumyss is retained and assimilated, affording rich nutrition and comfort. The best food in all fevers, summer complaints, marasmus, etc.
Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. Send for treatise on Kumyss. Beware of imitations.
A. AREND, Chemist, Chicago.

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An English, French, German, and Classical School for the thorough education of boys and girls of from years of age. Prepares for college or gradu dents here, giving them diplomas. A few pupils received into the President's family. pupils receive special attention. Gymnas play-rooms. 15 teachers. 25th year.
IRA W. ALLEN, A. M., LL. D., President.
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1832-1836 Michigan-boulevard, Chicago.

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A MILITARY COLLEGE
DEGREES IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, CHEMISTRY, ARCHITECTURE, ARTS
Preparatory Courses. Thorough Technical Work. All Departments conducted by able PROFESSORS. Military system second only to that of U. S. M. A. Annuals of W. D. NICHOLES, C. E., 208 La Salle-st., city. COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY
Private and professional Training. Dramatic Art, Music—vocal and instrumental—Elocution, Physical Culture, Languages, etc.
Fall term begins—Private Department, September 15; Professional Department, October 3.
Address SAMUEL KAYZER, Director, Reaper Block, Chicago, Ill., opposite Court-House.

HOME SCHOOL FOR SMALL BOYS WILL OPEN Sept. 17. L. HAND, Lake Geneva, Wis.

Twenty-five Dollars
To order our Elegant Business Suits.
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MEMBER N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

PRIVATE WIRES.

Grain, Provisions, Stocks, Bonds, Cotton.

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New York Office, 12 Broadway.

Good Investments.

The SECURITY LOAN & SAVINGS BANK, 127 LA SALLE-ST.

Six per cent Savings Bonds, secured by mortgage, payable on demand, mortgages held by trustees, issued in denominations of $5, $25, $50, $100, $500. The best investment in the market.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 11.	Oct. 4.
New York	$126,935,975	$134,224,816
Boston	18,147,934	13,536,822
Chicago	10,733,000	11,651,000
Philadelphia	11,303,760	11,906,061
St. Louis	3,028,594	2,747,117
Baltimore	2,057,859	2,272,403
New Orleans	2,537,309	1,792,806

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c discount; Boston, 12½c premium to 10c discount; St. Louis, par.

The strong condition of the Chicago National banks is shown by their statements to the Controller of the Currency. That they, as well as the banks outside of the National system, are making money is evidenced by the large demand for loans. The banks naturally have not such large deposits to lend from as they have in a time of dullness, but they more than make up for that by the high rates. The earnings on bank capital in this city will be considerably larger this year than in any previous year in the history of the city. Some of the bankers call the market a little easier than heretofore, but the change is certainly not marked. Business-men of large resources and good credit are glad to get loans at 7 per cent, and the proportion of funds going at 6 per cent is very small. A few call loans are made at that rate, and some customers who have contracts with their banks running the year through are accommodated at 6. Of course very little money is now loaned on grain receipts, and the quantity of stock and bond collateral to be found in Chicago institutions is insignificant. The money goes mainly into the hands of the merchants. But collections are now said to be very good, and many merchants who have heretofore been borrowing freely will soon be paying up and will not renew their loans. Applications from persons in other cities for loans on grain receipts, etc., are received with somewhat more favor than they were a short time ago.

The aggregate of shipments of currency to the country appeared not to be large, though one or two banks received orders from St. Paul and other Northwestern points for round amounts. Eastern exchange was weak at 25 cents discount, the offerings being large. There was no change in foreign bills.

Local securities were as dull as ever. The principal subject of talk was the vote of the City Council to deprive the Equitable Gas Company of its franchise. This concern is of New York origin, and the number of Chicago people interested in its securities is small. Of course the most important feature of the Council's action is its bearing on the Gas Trust. But the friends of that organization say that the Council's action can do no harm. It is well known that the Equitable is making no gas. The gas that comes through the meters of the company is made at the works of the Consumers' Company. As to the Consumers', say the Gas Trust people, the worst that can happen is that the concern shall be deprived of its franchise. The city cannot destroy its property, and if it is not allowed to operate it can turn its plant over to the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company, and then the city will have just one concern for the North and South Sides, as it did before the Consumers' was organized. As the trust controls the Gaslight & Coke Company, it will be just as well off as before. Nevertheless, the certificates of the trust were in great disfavor in the market. They were offered at 41½ and no bids. For Consumers' 5s 83¼ was bid and 84½ asked. Eighteen shares of Chicago Gaslight & Coke were sold on the exchange at 90. West Division Railway 5s were 100⅛ bid and 100¾ asked. Of other securities plenty were offered, but the holders could not find a market.

On the Board of Trade a total of 5,900 shares of stock were sold. The list included 2,650 St. Paul at 73⅝@74¼, 1,800 Reading at 61¼@62, 700 Northwestern at 108¾@109¼, 400 Lake Shore at 90¾@91¾, and 200 Western Union at 76⅞@77.

In the New York stock market the bears were less confident, though the bolder leaders declared that the strength of the list was due to temporary causes and that the general course of prices would be downward for a long time yet. Reading was the leader in the rise. It was reported that the holders of the 5s had been placated and that the reorganization scheme would now be carried out without a break. It was even declared that Gould had secured control of the Jersey Central, that he had an interest in the Reading deal, that his influence in the management of the Baltimore & Ohio would be strong, and that he would soon show his hand as a bull. But the bears would have it that Reading was pushed up merely to make a market on which to sell other stocks. N. S. Jones sticks to his opinion that prices must go very much lower. There were quite a number of short sales of Atchison by Chicago operators below par. It was announced early in the day that the friends of the road would support the stock at par, but they were unable or unwilling it appears. There has been more trading in this stock in Chicago in the last three months than for two years before. The cutting of rates by the Northwestern roads continues to be a source of much anxiety among security-holders. Railroad officials say the public have no idea to what extent the cutting is carried. There were rumors of further cutting on the trunk lines. Yet there are people who believe that Lake Shore will declare an extra dividend of 2 per cent before the close of the year.

The earnings of the St. Paul Road decreased $4,814 the first week of this month. The earnings of the Chicago & Atlantic increased $13,529 the first week. St Louis & San Francisco, $13,000; Wheeling & Lake Erie, $2,993. The earnings of the Lake Shore increased $227,000 in September; Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg, $54,981; Denver & Rio Grande Western, $40,000. The Houston & Texas Central reports an increase of $8,337 the fourth week of September, and a decrease of $25,005 for the month.

The statements of the Chicago National banks to the Controller of the Currency of their condition at the close of business Oct. 5 shows that they held $4,500,000 above the 25 per cent reserve required by law. The following table gives the principal totals on that date and May 13, the latter date being before the new reserve law was in working order:

	Oct. 5, 1887.	May 13, 1887.
Loans and discounts	$62,726,206	$63,910,926
Cash and Treasury credits	21,048,519	22,735,556
Due from banks and agents	13,506,782	14,468,363
Checks for clearing-house	4,486,283	2,972,090
Securities other than United States bonds	2,547,568	2,415,132
Capital	15,800,000	15,411,000
Total deposits	84,317,064	89,108,591
Due banks	35,498,683	36,513,612
Circulation	939,260	759,145
Surplus and profit	5,841,420	5,370,847

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The market was stronger today and after 11 o'clock advanced ¼@1¾ until 2 o'clock, after which it was dull but higher. Reading was conspicuously strong and Union Pacific exceptionally weak. The close was dull at a small fraction below the best prices of the day.

The net advances for the day were: Reading 1¾, Jersey Central 1¾, Lackawanna ¾, Colorado Coal 1¾, Burlington & Quincy 1¾, Consolidated Gas 1, East Tennessee first preferred 1, Michigan Central 1¼, Canada Southern ⅜, Lake Shore ⅜, Northwest ⅝, Omaha ½, New England ¾, Pacific Mail 1, Richmond Terminal ⅝, Rock Island 1⅛, St. Paul ⅝, preferred 1, Texas Pacific ⅝, Western Union ⅜, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis ⅜, Denver preferred ½, Missouri Pacific ⅛, New York, Susquehanna & Western preferred ⅛, San Francisco preferred ⅛, St. Paul & Duluth ½, Lake Erie & Western ⅛, Nickel-Plate ⅛, Richmond Terminal ⅛, Northern Pacific preferred ⅛, Oregon Transcontinental ⅛.

The net declines for the day were: Union Pacific 1¼, Ohio & Mississippi 1, Illinois Central ⅝, New York Central ⅛, Oregon Navigation ⅝, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville ⅛, Philadelphia Gas ⅛, Atchison ⅜, Erie preferred ⅛, Denver ⅛, Louisville ⅛, Norfolk & Western ⅛, Norfolk & Western preferred ⅛, San Francisco ⅛, Tennessee Coal ⅛, Wabash ⅛, Northern Pacific ⅛.

During the forenoon the market showed some symptoms of recovery from the extreme depression of yesterday afternoon, but up to 12 o'clock it had not developed into any very decided upward movement. Two-thirds of the active stocks opened ⅛@⅜ lower than they closed last night. New York Central and Erie preferred being each 1 per cent lower, while Michigan Central opened ¼ per cent higher. The chief interest of the market was concentrated in six stocks—viz.: Reading, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Erie, Western Union, and Lake Shore, which together furnished 70 per cent of the whole forenoon's business. Of these six most active stocks Western Union was at one time ⅛c lower than last night and Union Pacific 2 per cent, but the other stocks were comparatively strong, and were ⅛@¾ higher during the forenoon than they closed last night. By 12 o'clock the general market had strengthened so that all the active stocks were from ⅛c to 1⅜c higher than last night, except Union Pacific, which was the only one that was really weak. This was due to selling in consequence of the rumor that the attempt to arrange the lease of the Oregon Navigation jointly with the Northern Pacific had failed.

Reading was stronger because, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, and notwithstanding that the decree of foreclosure may even possibly be entered today, it is believed that there will be no sale under the decree. The prevailing idea is that the holders of the first mortgage 5s will come to some agreement in harmony with the plan of reorganization rather than dismember the Reading property by a forced sale of part of it, which part would be almost useless without the others.

Lake Shore had the largest recovery this forenoon, because it had been depressed by nothing but short sales about 4 points in the last four days for nothing but to affect the rest of the market. The average decline of the thirty-six most conspicuous stocks from the high prices of Thursday to the low prices of last night and this morning was 2¾ per cent. The heaviest part of this has been in the Granger stocks, in which the Chicago speculators, followed by others here, have put out a very large short interest in the last few days, and the effect of which was to depress Rock Island 6¾ points in the last few days, to 112¾; St. Paul 4¼, to 73¾; Burlington 4, to 129¾; and Northwestern 3¾, to 108¾. To increase the depression of the Grangers the Vanderbilt stocks were attacked yesterday, and Lake Shore and Michigan Central were hammered down four points from their highest prices of Thursday. Erie was also attacked and sold down 3¾, either to give the impression of London selling or to create it. In short, there has never been a time when the manipulation of the bear party was heavier or when it met with less opposition. There is no legitimate reason for selling any of the trunk line or anthracite coal stocks, as they are earning more towards dividends this year than in any year since 1881. As for the Grangers, there is reason for believing that their earnings for the last quarter of 1887 will largely exceed those of the same quarter of 1886. On the whole, the stock market seems to be more largely oversold, and with less reason than ever before.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Oct. 11	Closing Oct. 10
Am. Cot. Seed T.	6,476	24¾	23¼	24¼	24¼
Atlantic & Pacific	150	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Atchison	150	99¾	99¾	99¾	100⅛
Can. Pacific	850	51	50¾	51	51
Canada Southern	2,750	53¾	53¼	53½	53⅝
Central Pac.	150	31	31	31	......
Ches. & O.	300	5	5	5	5¼
Do 2d pfd	37	5¼	5¼	5¼	......
C., B. & Q.	1,050	131	129¾	131	129¾
C., C., C. & I.	200	50¼	50	50¼	49¾
Con. Gas	100	72	72	72	71
Col. Coal & I.	1,320	33	31¼	33	31¾
Col. & Hock Coal	200	27¼	27¼	27¼	22
C., St. L. & P. pfd.	400	39	38	38¼	......
C., W. & B.	200	4	3¾	4	......
D., L. & W.	15,300	126¾	125	125¾	125
Del. & Hud.	667	98	97¼	98	96
Den. & Rio G.	200	22¾	22¼	22¾	22¼
Do pfd	590	54¾	54¼	54¾	54¼
Erie	24,445	26¾	25¾	26½	25¼
Do pfd	1,400	62	61	62	62½
Erie seconds	51,000	97¾	96¾	97¾	97¼
E. T. & Ga.	250	10½	10	10½	10
Do 1st pfd	100	56	56	56	55
Do 2d pfd	900	19¾	19	19¾	20
Hocking Val.	400	22	22	22	22¼
I., B. & W.	100	13	13	13¼	......
Ill. Cen.	442	116¾	116	116	117
Jersey Central	4,500	73¾	71¾	73¼	71¼
Kingston & Pem.	200	30¾	30¾	30¾	......
K. & Tex.	4,405	22¾	22½	22½	22
Lake Shore	20,000	92	90¾	91¾	91
Louis. & Nash.	15,070	58¾	57¾	58¾	58¼
L. E. & W.	550	15¼	14¾	15¼	15¼
Do pfd	1,197	44	43¾	44	43¾
Manhat. Con.	100	90	90	90¾	90¾
M., L. S. & W.	200	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¼
Mich. Cent.	300	83¾	82	83¾	82¾
Minn. & St. L.	300	11	11	11	10¾
Mo. Pacific	6,020	93	92	92¾	93¼
Mobile & Ohio	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	......
Mexican Central	200	13	13	13	14
Northwestern	11,666	109¼	108¼	109¼	108¾
Do pfd	300	140	140	140	140
Nash. & Chat.	600	70¾	70	70¾	......
Nor. Pac.	400	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Do pfd	3,010	46¾	45¾	46¾	46¼
Nor. & W.	224	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Do pfd	3,047	38¾	37¼	38¾	37¾
N. Y. Cent.	3,629	105	104¼	105	105¼
N. Y. & N. E.	7,930	37¾	36¾	37¾	36¼
N. Y. C. & St. L.	605	16¼	16	16	16
N. Y., Sus. & W.	449	9	9	9	9¼
Do pfd	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27
Oregon Imp.	520	38	38	38	38
O. Trans. Co.	8,630	19	18¼	19	18¾
Ont. & W.	100	15	15	15	15⅛
O. Ry. & N. Co.	400	85¼	85¼	85¼	86
Ohio & Miss.	1,000	22¼	21¼	22¼	21¾
Pacific Mail	728	36¼	35¾	36	35¾
P. P. C. Co.	150	149¾	149¾	149¾	148¾
Peo., D. & E.	250	20	19¾	20	20¼
Phil. Gas Co.	250	98	98	98	97½
Reading	134,500	62½	60½	61½	60
R. & W. P. T.	11,045	28½	27¾	28¼	27½
Do pfd	633	52	51¾	51¾	53½
Rock Island	815	114¾	113¾	114¾	113¾
St. Paul	30,840	74¾	73¾	74¼	73½
Do pfd	300	114	113¾	114	113
St. P. & Duluth	200	61½	61	61½	61
St. P. & Omaha	1,195	40½	40	40½	40
Do pfd	13	105¼	105¼	105¼	104
St. L. & S. F.	500	34¼	34	34¼	34¼
Do pfd	600	72¼	71¾	72¼	71½
Do 1st pfd	140	112	111	111	......
St. L., Ark. & T.	100	11	11	11	......
Texas Pacific	8,080	23¾	22¾	23¼	22¼
Tenn. Coal	400	24	24	24	......
Union Pacific	35,470	50¼	48¾	49	50¼
W., St. L. & P.	200	15	15	15	......
Wabash	800	16¾	15¼	16¼	16¼
Do pfd	100	29	29	29	29
Western Union	25,068	77¾	76¾	77¼	76¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	125
American	107	United States	68

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 4s, coup.	124¼	M., K. & T. gen. 6s	88¾
U. S. 4½s, coup.	108	Northern Pac. firsts	115
Pacific 6s of '95	121	North. Pac. seconds	98
Louisiana stamped 4s	87¾	Northwestern con.	137
Missouri 6s	101	Northwestern deb. 5s	107¼
Tenn. 6s, settlements	101	St. L. & S. F. gen. m.	113¼
Tenn. 5s, do	101	St. Paul consols	125
Tenn. 3s, do	69	St. P., Chi. & Pac. firsts	117
Cent. Pac. firsts	115	Tex. Pac. land grants	46
Den. & R. G. firsts	119¾	Tex. Pac. R. G. ex c.	68
Den. & R. G. W. firsts	70	Union Pacific firsts	115
Erie seconds	97	West Shore	98¾

Bond transactions yesterday: 10 A. M. to 12 M.; 12 M. to 2 P. M.; 2 P. M. to 3 P. M. [illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Money on call easy at 3@5 per cent, last loan at 4, closed offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8. Sterling exchange active and strong at 480¾ for 60-day bills and 484⅛ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 388,916 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 14,600; Erie, 29,945; Kansas & Texas, 4,000; Lake Shore, 19,800; Louisville & Nashville, 14,770; Missouri Pacific, 6,000; Northwestern, 11,560; New Jersey Central, 4,600; New York Central, 3,629; Northern Pacific preferred, 3,410; Oregon Transcontinental, 8,730; Reading, 134,700; St. Paul, 30,840; Texas Pacific, 8,800; Union Pacific, 34,600; Western Union, 24,465.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	12,607	100	100⅜	98¾	99¾
Bell Telephone	91	218	218	218	222
C., B. & Q.	205	130¾	130¾	129¾	130
C., B. & North	553	69	70	69	70
Mexican Central	5,580	13	13⅛	12¾	13
N. Y. & N. E.	300	37	37¼	37	37¼
Do pfd	155	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Topeka	50	8	8	8	8
Union Pacific	1,485	50	50	48¾	49
Wisconsin Central	950	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾

Bond sales and quotations: [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The market closed firm: Pennsylvania, 55@55¼; Reading, 30 15-16@31; 3o generals, 102¾@103¼; Lehigh Valley, 54¾@55¼; Reading incomes, 70¼@70¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Consols closed at 102 3-16 for money, and 102¾ for the account. Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 30¼; Atlantic & Great Western seconds, 9; Canadian Pacific, 53; Erie, 26¾; Erie seconds, 101¼; Illinois Central, 120¼; St. Paul common, 76¼; Mexican ordinary, 36; New York Central, 108¾; Pennsylvania, 56¼; Reading, 30⅝; Mexican Central, 13. Money, 3 per cent.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Three per cent rentes 82f 22½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Mining shares were dull: Amador, $1.20; Bodie, $1.00; Brunswick, $1.55; Caledonia B. H., $1.40; Eureka, $6.00; El Cristo, $2.25; Home Stake, $13.00; Mono, $1.60; Savage, $7.50; Standard, $1.55; Sutro Tunnel, 34c; Security, $1.00; Surinam, $3.50.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 11.—Closing prices: Calumet & Hecla, $197.00; Franklin, $10.00; Osceola, $23.00; Quincy, $50.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 11.—Closing quotations: Alta, $2.37½; Bulwer, 85c bid; Best & Belcher, $7.00; Bodie Consolidated, $5.50 bid; Chollar, $3.12½; Consolidated Cal. & Va., $16.62½; Crown Point, $5.00; Eureka Consolidated, $7.12½ bid; Gould & Curry, $5.00; Hale & Norcross, $4.00; Mexican, $4.25; Mono, $1.25 bid; Navajo, $1.25 bid; Ophir, $7.75; Potosi, $5.50; Savage, $7.75; Sierra Nevada, $4.12½ bid; Union Consolidated, $5.37½; Utah, $1.75; Yellow Jacket, $5.12½.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were dull yesterday, with very little news except that English quotations on grain are tending downwards. This naturally induced weakness here, but there was nothing like vigorous selling on the news. The trade has got into a rut from which it is difficult to force a departure, and no one seems inclined to try very heartily for it. Prices for grain are already so low that they do not invite further selling, except it be for the sake of the carrying charges, and there is not enough energy to buy in the face of large charges for carrying, which amount to a much bigger percentage now than when prices were relatively high.

Provisions were dull, with little change in prices, except in short ribs for this month. They sold sparingly at 10c decline, at $7.25, declined to $7.20 in the afternoon, and closed at $7.22½ asked, the vim having apparently departed from them. Hogs were quoted a shade higher, but larger arrivals were promised for today and very little stuff was wanted. January ribs sold 2½c higher, at $6.25, but closed at $6.22½. January pork sold 2½c higher, to $12.30, and closed with that asked. October lard sold off 5c, to $6.37½, and closed at $6.40 asked, with about the same for January, and November at nearly 10c discount. May lard was quoted at $6.65@6.70. Cash sales were reported of 250 tcs lard at $6.42½, and 35,030 lbs green hams, 16 lbs, at 8¼c.

Flour was dull, with nothing noted outside of the usual local trade. The market was unchanged. Sales were limited to 1,075 brls and 210 sacks, at $3.90 for spring patents and $2.40 for rye flour in sacks.

Wheat was steadier, and the general tone was stronger. The market was a little weak early on moderate selling against receipts in Minneapolis and Duluth, while private cables quoted a lower range of prices in Liverpool. But exporters were buying some futures in New York, and the scalping element here was indisposed to sell the market down further, while no one else was anxious to trade. Hence the feeling improved with reference to the smallness of the visible supply, and doubts were expressed that the Government crop estimates are too large for the facts. It was noted that receipts are increasing, and the clearances from the seaboard were small, but it is known that foreign orders for flour are here fully up to the current ability of the mills to meet them. December opened unchanged at 72⅛c, and sold at 72c, advanced to 72⅝c, and closed at 72¾c, with May at 5¾c premium. January sold at 72¾@73c. One car lot of No. 2 spring in store sold at 69½c, and No. 3 to go to special bin at 65@65¼c. Free on board lots sold at 65½@68c for No. 3, and 50@62c for No. 4. Total cash sales 71 cars.

Winter wheat was about ¼c lower, at 72c for No. 2 red and 70½c for No. 3 red, both in store in South Side houses. Free on board lots sold at 72½c for No. 2 red, 70½c for No. 3 red, and 64@70c for No. 4 do, the outside for choice. Total about 21 cars.

Corn was slow and averaged easier. It was rather weak early on the large receipts at this point and reports from England that corn there was about 1d per cental lower because of free offerings of Danubian. Lindblom was a free seller. But that market turned with the report that only 337 cars have been counted up for today, and later public cables noted a steadier tone in Liverpool. May opened unchanged at 45c, sold off to 44⅞c, improved to 45⅛c, and closed at 45c, with October at barely 3c discount. January sold at 41¼@41⅜c. Cash lots in store and to go there sold at 42¼@42⅜c for No. 2 yellow, 41½@41⅝c for No. 3 yellow, 42@42¼c for No. 2, and 41½@41⅝c for No. 3, with 40¼@40⅜c for No. 4. Free-on-board lots sold at 43c for No. 2 yellow, 45c for No. 2 white, 41¾c for No. 3 do, 41¾@42c for No. 3, and 41¼@41½c for No. 4. New no grade on track sold at 37c. Total cash sales about 622 cars and 78,000 bu.

Oats were very dull in futures, and this month was easier, selling at 25⅝c, and offered at that later, with November at ⅛c premium, while May was unchanged, closing at 29⅝c asked, with white for May offered at 31⅜c. Samples were in good demand and steady. To go to store they sold at 25¾@25¾c for No. 2 white, 26¼@26½c for No. 3 white, and 26c for No. 2 mixed. Free-on-board lots sold at 28@29½c for No. 2 white, 29c for barley oats, 26¼@28¼c for No. 3 white, 26@26¼c for No. 2 mixed, and 24¾@26½c for No. 3 do. Total cash sales about 280 cars.

Rye was in light receipt, with enough demand to take the offerings at steady rates. Futures were quiet, with 48½c bid for October, 49⅛c for November, and 50½c for December. No. 2 in store sold at 48c, and by sample at 49½@50c. No. 3 samples brought 43@44c on track and 46c free on board. Total 8 cars.

Barley was dull. The bulk of the arrivals were not very desirable in quality and the market was slow for all such offerings. There was nothing on sale that was actually No. 2, which was nominal at 66c. No. 3 in store brought 42c, and 37c was paid for No. 4. Trading by sample was at 37@45c for No. 4 and 43@62c for No. 3, principally at 50c and below, due to the inferior character of the grain. Total 88 cars. Futures were inactive, with October quoted at 67c and November at 68¼c.

Millstuffs were rather slow sale under increased offerings. Sales were: 11 cars bran at $11.75@12.25; 14 cars middlings at $11.50@13.00; 1 car rye feed at $13.00.

Flaxseed ruled firm under smaller offerings and closed 1c higher. Early sales of No. 1 were at $1.06@1.06¾, with $1.07 paid at the close. Sales included 28 cars and 60 bags No. 1 at the above range and 20 cars rejected at $1.00@1.04½. For November delivery $1.07 was paid, and $1.15 was bid for May.

Timothy seed was again lower, with a final closing at a decline of 2@3c from the previous day. Offerings were not large, and after early sales based on $2.25 for prime the feeling was weaker at the finish at about $2.23. Sales included 1,094 bags at $2.16@2.28, the latter paid for a lot of fancy. Seed for future delivery was quiet at $2.25 for this month, $2.34@2.35 for February, and $2.37 for March. Clover seed was unchanged at $4.00@4.09 for prime, with some injury for bright, clean seed. Millet was dull at 45@50c.

A little more firmness characterized the street markets than a few days ago, and with cooler weather trade was fairly active for poultry, game, and the larger fruits. Dairy products were quiet, with no export demand for cheese, aside from some call for low grades, and then only when a selling price was named that would assure a profit. Hides were easy, wool quiet, and hay in ample supply. Jobbers in hardware, groceries, and fish were in receipt of the usual mail orders, and a fair number of country merchants were at market in person, buying fall and winter stocks of dry goods, boots and shoes, and kindred lines. Prices were generally much the same as last week.

The principal item of news yesterday in commercial circles was a sharp lowering of prices of corn in England. The reason was stated to be that Danubian corn is now being offered there more freely. The quoted decline of 1d per cental is more than 1c per bu, which is a big drop for corn in one day; but if the British Isles are anything like so short of feed as has been represented there is room enough for all the corn that can be imported both from the Danubian Valley and the western shores of the Atlantic. The weakness appears to be in corn for future delivery, spot being quoted firm.

The oats crop of the United States this year is estimated to be about 600,000,000 bu, which is fully 4 per cent less than the average of the two years last preceding, and with an increased demand for consumption. But to look at the way in which oats are pressing on the market, and the low prices obtainable for them, one might think the supply as compared with consumption was much greater than ever before. Oats are coming forward in such large quantities that the plenty of the offerings just now forms, perhaps, the most forcible of the arguments adduced by those who claim that corn has gone too low.

Grain shippers said yesterday that the business was very dull, nothing being sold to go to New York. The market for corn in that city was ½@¾c below us relatively, and anything in the line of shipment was simply old business.

The fearful and wonderful character of our barley inspection has often been commented on, and it will bear to be talked of still. Out of a total of 109 cars posted yesterday as received during the preceding day only 8 were noted as being No. 2. Of that small number 5 cars came in over the Burlington Road from Washington Territory, and are reported to have sold at 85c per bu by sample. As No. 2 barley in this market is now quoted at less than 70c, it is fair to ask if there was not a chance to remember that we have nominally a grade of No. 1. But when it is said that only 2 cars have been received over that road this year that have been graded any better than No. 3 it is useless to talk of a better grade than that except as a historical matter running back into the misty past. It would appear probable that such an inspection would pass into the grade of No. 2 a consignment of Canada No. 1 if any of that kind of barley could be sent here to find a market.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1887.	Receipts 1886.	Shipments 1887.	Shipments 1886.
Flour, brls	25,545	20,467	27,623	29,033
Wheat, bu	74,666	102,839	12,851	22,029
Corn, bu	415,646	283,701	293,833	250,135
Oats, bu	267,311	182,346	91,813	204,843
Rye, bu	6,570	2,163	1,463	
Barley, bu	98,068	111,985	47,657	63,795
Grass seed, lbs	457,735	291,520	98,651	415,902
Flaxseed, bu	51,896	95,808	11,475	35,813
Broom-corn, lbs	165,650	118,400	192,866	84,467
Cured meats, lbs	673,483	96,450	2,214,409	2,792,031
Canned meats, cases			3,417	1,388
Dressed beef, lbs	30,500		3,577,582	5,525,383
Beef, tcs			104	
Beef, brls			552	904
Pork, brls		30	1,304	924
Lard, lbs	106,350	39,700	1,172,324	2,196,126
Cheese, lbs	159,675	145,860	413,350	248,298
Butter, lbs	553,996	329,044	625,572	466,464
Dressed hogs, No.			142	467
Live hogs, No.	12,575	7,909	6,557	8,817
Cattle, No.	10,450	6,285	2,040	1,298
Sheep, No.	7,112	2,070	2,416	330
Hides, lbs	298,568	183,370	959,090	808,287
Wool, lbs	34,795	12,542	108,690	323,411
Coal, tons	12,496	13,127	8,357	4,346
Lumber, m	12,908	11,111	4,438	3,797
Shingles, No.	9,610	4,726	838	441
Salt, brls	15,337	3,166	6,861	3,623

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Monday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 2.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	38	13	4	55
Spring wheat	16	93	31	140
Corn	666	185	45	896
Oats	192	175	1	368
Rye	7	3	......	10
Barley	8	70	31	109
Total	927	539	112	1,578

Also 32,900 bu corn and 8,500 bu oats received by canal. Inspected out: 82,918 bu wheat, 309,785 bu corn, 64,013 bu oats, and 4,093 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 104 cars wheat, 337 cars corn, 210 cars oats, and 25,000 hogs.

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
Cash	$13.50	$13.50 @14.00	$13.50
Year	11.97½	11.97½@12.00	11.97½
January	12.27½	12.27½@12.30	12.27½

LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.

October	$ 6.42½	$ 6.37½@	$ 6.37½
November	6.32½	6.27½@ 6.32½	6.27½
January	6.37½	6.35 @ 6.40	6.35

RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

October	$ 7.35	$ 7.20 @ 7.25	$ 7.20
January	6.22½	6.22½@ 6.25	6.22½

WHEAT.

October	69⅝	69⅝@ 69⅝	69⅝
December	72⅛	72 @ 72⅜	72⅛
May	77⅞	77⅞@ 78	77⅞

CORN.

October	42⅛	42 @ 42⅛	42⅛
November	42⅛	41⅞@ 42⅛	42
December	41⅜	41⅜@ 41⅜	41⅜
May	45	44⅞@ 45⅛	45

OATS.

October	25⅞	25⅝@	25⅝
November	26	25⅞@ 26⅛	26
May	29⅝	29⅝@ 29⅝	29⅝

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	October.	December.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 69⅝	$ 73⅝	$ 80
No. 2 corn	33⅞	35⅞	39⅞
No. 2 oats	22	25⅝	29⅝
Pork	8.95	......	......
Lard	5.60	......	......
Short ribs	6.70	......	......

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	Receipts, Bu. Oct. 11.	Receipts, Bu. Oct. 10.	Shipments, Bu. Oct. 11.	Shipments, Bu. Oct. 10.
Chicago	74,666	65,249	12,851	17,892
Milwaukee	22,480	46,780	2,760	60,465
St. Louis	32,498	41,505	11,170	7,436
Toledo	46,330	27,780	49,000	
Detroit	40,194	52,090	25,812	37,108
Kansas City	2,000	6,000		2,000
Minneapolis	210,000	372,930	36,540	58,800
Duluth	126,465	87,714	267,976	87,300
Peoria	1,000	2,000	4,500	3,000
Total	625,611	702,079	440,709	283,901

Railroad freights were steady, based on 30c to Boston, 25c to New York, and 23c to Philadelphia on flour, grain, and feed, with 5c additional on provisions.

Lake freights showed no change, at 4c for corn, 4¼c for wheat, and 3¼c for oats to Buffalo. The offerings of ready tonnage were moderate and the demand was good. Charters were made for 55,000 bu corn, 400,000 bu oats, and 25,000 bu flaxseed.

Canal rates were easy at 4½c for corn and 5¼c for wheat Buffalo to New York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—The demand was good and trade ruled active, with prices well sustained for all kinds but mediums. These were in better supply and a shade easier. Good to fancy hand-picked Western navies, $2.30@2.35; do mediums, $2.25@2.30; off stock, according to quality, $1.00@2.00; California beans, $1.75@2.10; New York navies, $2.35; foreign beans, $1.80@2.25.

BROOM-CORN—Trading was light, but no change occurred in prices. Most of the current receipts are from Illinois, though the Western crop is slowly coming forward. The receipts last week were 1,720,920 lbs and the shipments 692,200 lbs. Car lots on track are quotably a shade lower than the following store prices: Fair to fine pairor hurl, 4@4½c; rough and coarse do, 3@3½c; choice green carpet brush, 4¼@5c; green self-working, 4@4½c; red or yellow tipped, 2½@4c; fine pea-green inside and covers, 4¼c; red or yellow tipped, 3½@4½c; long, stalky, seedy, and bad color, 2½@3½c; choice short-brush corn, 6@7c.

BUTTER—The Elgin market was quoted firm, though the local inquiry was only moderate; and, while prices have not changed for a few days, the market is easier than a week ago. The receipts last week were 2,332,326 lbs and shipments slightly in excess of this amount. Exports from New York show a slight falling off. The demand was fair for fine creamery at 20@22c. Fancy set milk creamery, 23½@25½c per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois do, 19@22c; fair do, 16@18c; medium do, 14@15c; low grades, 10@12c; fancy dairies, 18@20c; fair to good do, 13½@15c; ordinary do, 11@12c; common and packing stock, 11@13c; grease, 9c.

CHEESE—Dealers report a quiet trade, with liberal receipts from the country. Exporters are doing little, and low grades of cream and skim are quite low. A fair inquiry existed for fine cream makes and the feeling was rather easy. Receipts last week were 1,312,210 lbs, which was an increase of 25 per cent over the same week a year ago. September makes are quotable as follows: Choice full cream cheddars at 11@11½c per lb; flats (2 in a box), 11@11½c; Young America, 11¾@11¾c.

EGGS—The offerings of both fresh and ice-house stock were ample and the market was quiet and unchanged. Strictly fresh eggs were salable at 17@17½c per doz and ice-house lots at 16@16½c.

GAME—Was in fair request, with the arrivals in better condition than recently. Venison saddles were in good demand and firm. Prairie chickens, $3.75@4.25 per doz; partridge, $2.75@3.00; woodcock, $5.00@6.00; jacksnipe, $1.00; quail, $2.40; plover, $1.00@1.25; mallard ducks, $2.75@3.00; teal do, $1.50@2.00; venison saddles, 12½@15c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Good to choice bananas sold readily at $1.25@2.00 per bunch. Oranges were in moderate request at $5.00@5.50 per box for Rodi and $4.00@4.50 for Florida, while lemons were slow at $5.00@5.50 per box for Messina. A few peaches were received, but orders were not plentiful, and, while the choicest were held at 65@75c per basket, much of the carried-over stock was slow at 50@60c. Grapes met with fair sale if attractive at 25@27c for Concords per basket and 40@50c for Delawares. Pears were dull at $3.50@4.00 per brl; cranberries steady at $7.50@8.00 per brl for Cape Cod and $6.75@7.00 for fancy Wisconsin. No change occurred in the apple market, with choice winter fruit held at $2.25@2.50 per brl.

HAY—Was without special change. Timothy was steady, but under increased offerings, and a slack demand prairie was weak. Sales were: On track—4 cars No. 1 timothy at $13.00@13.25 per ton, 2 cars No. 2 do at $11.62½@12.50; 22 cars upland prairie at $8.00@11.00.

HIDES—Receipts have recently shown some increase, and with purchasers buying sparingly the feeling is easy. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 green salted, light, 7¾@8c per lb; do heavy cow, 7¼@7½c; do No. 2, 6c; do kip, 7¼c; do No. 2, 5¼c; No. 1 calf, 8¼@9c; do No. 2, 6c; bull, 6c; do No. 2, 4¼c; No. 1 dry flint, 11@12c; No. 2 do, 9@10c; No. 1 dry calf and kip, 12@13c; No. 2 do, 10c; No. 1 dry-salted, 10@11c; No. 2 do, 8@9c.

OILS—Carbons were in good demand and steady and turpentine advanced 1c. Standard white, 110°, 8¾c; prime white, 150°, 8¾c; snow and water white, 150°, 9¼c; head-light, 175°, 11¼c; Michigan test, prime white, 10¾c; do, water white, 11¼c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 8¼c; do, water white, 9¼c; Indiana test, prime white, 9¼c; do water white, 10¼c; Elaine, 15c; Eocene, 11c; Oleane, 10¾c; Scarlet Rose, 11¼c; linseed, raw, 40c and boiled 43c for 5 to 10 brls; turpentine, 36½c; extra lard oil, 52c; No. 1 lard oil, 34c; No. 2 do, 30c; whale oil, 50c; and W. B. sperm, $1.00.

POTATOES—A good many car-loads were on track, and, with a good demand, the market was steady, with best stock held at 68@75c per bu. Off stock sold as low as 50@60c, while lots from store were salable slightly above these quotations.

POULTRY—The loss suffered by country shippers in consequence of the excessive offerings last week has caused smaller shipments, and the market is ruling firmer. The demand was good for nearly everything but poor, thin turkeys. Hen chickens and spring do, 6½@7½c per lb; mixed do, 4@5½c; roosters, 4@5c; ducks, 6c; spring do, 6@7c; hen turkeys, 6@7½c; gobblers, 5@6c; geese, $5.00@6.50 per doz, according to size.

VEGETABLES—Supplies were liberal and the trade fair, with no material changes in prices. We note the following quotations: New onions, $1.75@2.25 per brl; Acme tomatoes, 75c@$1.00 per bu; parsley, 15c; home-grown cucumbers, 15@20c per doz; small pickles, $1.00 per bu; medium do, 85c; and large do, 60@75c per bu; Chicago cabbage, $4.00@7.00 per 100; new beets $1.25 and turnips $1.25 per brl; carrots, $1.25@1.50 per brl; peppers, $1.00 per bu; choice egg plants, 25@50c per doz; Boston marrowfat squash, 60c@$1.00 per doz; celery, 20@35c; Lima beans, 20@25c per qt; Baltimore sweet potatoes, $2.50 per brl; Jersey do, $3.50@3.75; pumpkins, $1.00@1.25 per doz; radishes, 50c per doz; spinach, $1.00 per brl; head lettuce, $1.50@2.00 per brl.

WHISKY—Was steady on the basis of $1.18.

WOOL—This staple was in much the same condition as last week. There was some inquiry from mills both East and West, but wools were wanted at low figures. The receipts last week were 291,620 lbs, and shipments 301,471 lbs. Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 25@30c per lb; medium tub, 33@35c; fine unwashed, 17@20c; medium unwashed, 20@26c; coarse unwashed, 21@24c; fine washed, 26@29c; medium washed, 30@33c; coarse washed, 28@30c; Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@19c; medium unwashed, 18@23c; coarse unwashed, 16@20c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 10	10,450	180	12,575	7,112
Tuesday, Oct. 11	10,500	300	19,000	5,000
Total	20,950	480	31,575	12,112
Same time last week	20,503	725	42,333	15,187
Shipments.				
Monday, Oct. 10	2,940	60	6,757	2,416
Tuesday, Oct. 11	1,500		8,500	1,800
Total	4,440	60	15,257	4,216
Same time last week	4,549	77	73,963	4,584

Kingan & Co., the Indianapolis packers, were again buying hogs at Chicago. Monday they shipped 14 car-loads and last Saturday forwarded 16 cars from here.

Tuesday we received many pigs from the central part of this State, where there is considerable sickness among hogs. They sold at $3.40@3.90, averaging 70 to 130 lbs.

About 800 head of "Trust" cattle arrived yesterday, consigned to N. Morris. One train-load were Colorado Texans, from the Brush Cattle Company, and 23 cars were grass Texans, from the Fairmount Cattle Company.

Tuesday's hog market opened firm and prices were 5c higher. Later, however, values weakened, closing 5@10c below opening figures. Best heavy hogs are exactly the same in price as one year ago, while best light are 15c higher than one year ago. During the last two weeks of October, 1886, prices dropped 50@60c.

Eph B. Harrold says grass and water are plenty in Texas now, and the prospects are that cattle will go into the winter in splendid shape. Mr. Harrold is figuring on beef cattle selling 50c higher next year, and thinks he is within bounds.

Armour & Co. bought 3,500 hogs Tuesday, while eight other packers secured only 4,500. Last week Armour took 25,770, or one-fifth of the entire receipts. There are now nine packers slaughtering hogs, and before the end of this month the number will be nearer twenty.

The *Drovers' Journal* says: "The sheep pens are inadequate to the requirements of the receipts. The receipts are increasing constantly, and it is now necessary to yard many sheep in hog-pens. Buyers don't like to go to the hog-pens to look at sheep, and besides that the sheep get muddy and wet, and are depreciated in value. Chicago as a sheep market is now booming. Don't stop the boom by having the quarters too cramped."

Today's receipts are estimated at 26,000 hogs, 11,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep, against 30,804 hogs, 12,527 cattle, and 9,542 sheep received Wednesday of last week.

The N. B. Ream Montana cattle received here last week were shipped Monday to Jersey City on owners' account; there were 341 head consigned to Sherman & Co., Newton & Gillett, and J. F. Sadler.

A. B. Butler, an old-time hog buyer here, has taken a position with Swift & Co.

New York received 12,240 cattle, 41,700 hogs, 42,800 sheep last week, of which 6,100 cattle, 26,200 hogs, and 8,000 sheep were forwarded from Chicago.

CATTLE—About 10,500 cattle arrived Tuesday, and 8,000 of them were "rangers." The supply of native was small, there being a scarcity of matured beeves averaging between 1,400 and 1,700 lbs. Shippers were in good attendance, but the dressed-beef men secured most of the desirable offerings. Competition between buyers forced prices up 5@10c for "handy" and choice steers. A car-load of old-fashioned 1,744-lb steers sold to a New York butcher at $5.20, and 57 head 1,469-lb steers sold to a New York shipper at $5.10. Dressed-beef men bought poor to fancy 967@1,671-lb steers at $3.00@5.10; some 1,208-lb steers sold at $4.30@4.85. Common to fair native steers were unchanged. Native butcher stock was in larger supply and prices were well sustained, except veal calves, which are 50c@$1.00 lower than last week's closing prices. Texas cattle sold 5@10c higher, and far-West cattle are a shade higher than last Monday's prices. Some 1,286-lb Dakota cattle sold at $3.25, and most of the Western rangers sold at $2.45@2.85. Through Texans sold at $1.50@2.00 for bulls, stags, and cows, and $2.12½@2.50 for steers. Most of the native butcher stock sold below $2.50. Stock cattle were in better demand and prices were firmer. Revised quotations are as follows:

Premium beeves	$5.25@ 5.45
Extra beeves, 1,500 to 1,900 lbs	5.00@ 5.20
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	4.75@ 5.10
Fair to choice, 1,200 to 1,450 lbs	4.00@ 4.85
Fair to good, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.70@ 4.50
Poor to good, 900 to 1,150 lbs	3.00@ 4.25
Native grassers, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs	2.70@ 3.50
Nebraska corn-fed steers	3.60@ 4.60
Distillery fed steers, 1,000 to 1,400 lbs	4.00@ 4.60
Grass Texans and Indians, steers	1.90@ 3.45
Far West cattle, 900 to 1,300 lbs	2.35@ 3.60
Fancy native cows and heifers	2.50@ 2.95
Fair to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	1.75@ 2.50
Inferior to medium cows	1.00@ 1.75
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	1.25@ 2.50
Stockers, 500 to 900 lbs	1.60@ 2.50
Feeders, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.60@ 3.00
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	2.50@ 5.25
Milch cows, per head	20.00@45.00

HOGS—Early estimates placed the receipts at 13,000 to 16,000, but the number finally panned out 19,000. The market opened strong, and speculators and shippers bought the best grades of hogs 5c higher. Later, however, values weakened, and the close was 5@10c below opening figures. The demand was active on shipping account, but packers acted indifferent and bearish. Sales ranged at $3.30@4.80 for rough heavy to fancy heavy. Most of the heavy sold below $4.60 and the bulk of the light above $4.50. Mixed closed at $4.35@4.60 for medium to choice offerings. Selected Philadelphias sold at $4.70@4.80. Inferior light sold at $3.30 and pigs at $3.40@4.25.

SHEEP—All grades of sheep advanced 10c Tuesday. The demand was active and a good clearance was made early in the day. About 800 Montana sheep, averaging 106 lbs, sold at $3.60, and 1,900 Texans, averaging 68@84 lbs, sold at $2.70@3.50, with scabby and common stock at $2.00@2.30. About 840 native stock sheep sold to countrymen at $2.40@3.00. Some 106-lb Montanas sold to an Iowa feeder at $3.60. Poor to choice native mutton sheep, averaging 70 to 123 lbs, sold at $2.30@4.30. Lambs sold at $4.35@5.75.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 11.—BEEVES—Receipts, 410 head, mainly for slaughterers direct; no trading in beef cattle; quiet for dressed beef, at 6@8c per lb for poor to strictly prime native sides and 5@6c for Texas and Colorado do. Exports, 1,700 quarters of beef.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500 head; firm for good stock, dull for common, and not all sold; sheep sold at $3.50@5.00 per 100 lbs; lambs at $4.50@6.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,800 head; the two car-loads offered alive were sold at $5.15@5.50 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,900; shipments, 400; market steady; fair to choice heavy native steers, $3.95@4.90; butchers' steers, medium to choice, $3.30@4.00; feeders, fair to good, $2.60@3.20; Texans and Indians, common to good corn-fed, $2.25@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,100; shipments, none; market active and 5c higher; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $4.65@4.80; packing and Yorkers, medium to prime, $4.30@4.60; pigs, common to good, $3.90@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, none; market firm; fair to fancy, $2.80@3.90; lambs, $3.80@4.80.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,614; shipments, 2,256; stronger for good; common dull and weak; good to choice corn-fed, $4.20@4.75; common to medium, $3.25@4.10; stockers, $2.00@2.60; feeding steers, $2.65@3.25; cows, $1.25@2.40; grass range steers, $2.00@2.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,157; shipments, none; firmer and higher, 5@10c; good to choice, $4.50@4.60; common to medium, $4.10@4.45; skips and culls, $2.75@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,444; shipments, 281; steady; good to choice, $3.00@3.40; common to medium, $2.00@2.75.

East Liberty, Pa., Oct. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 380; shipments, 722; market dull; shade off from yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 400; shipments, 400; market active; Philadelphias, $5.10@5.15; Yorkers, $4.85@4.95; common to fair light, $4.65@4.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 2,200; market slow at yesterday's prices.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 34 head; common to fair, $3.25@3.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,600; good to choice scarce and firm at $4.25@4.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,574; firm; mixed pigs and light Yorkers, $4.60@4.75; selected Yorkers, $4.80@4.90; selected medium weights, $4.90@5.00; other grades unchanged.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 11.—CATTLE—Fresh receipts, 800; sold 1,100; steady; corn-fed natives, 1,100@1,500, $4.00@4.65; range feeders, $2.00@2.75; cows, $1.50@2.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,000; all sold; excited; heavy, $4.50@4.65; light, $4.40@4.45; mixed, $4.50@4.60.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 11.—CATTLE—Steady; common to choice grades, $3.25@4.80.

HOGS—Active; common to best grades, $4.25@4.80.

SHEEP—Steady; common to good, $3.00@4.25; lambs, $3.25@5.25.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.—Weather cool, but finer.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; fair demand; offers moderate; winter, 6s 8d@6s 4d; spring, 6s 3d@6s 4d; club, 6s 3d@6s 4d. Corn strong; nothing offered at 4s 8d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 75s. Lard, 33s 9d. Long and short clears, 41s. Cumberlands, 40s. Long cut hams, 47s.

CHEESE—58s.

CLOSING—PROVISIONS—Pork in poor demand; prime mess, Eastern, 75s, dull; do Western, 67s 6d, dull. Lard in poor demand; spot and October, 33s 9d, steady; November and December, 34s, steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in fair demand; new No. 2 winter, 6s 3½d, firm; do spring, 6s 3½d, firm. Flour is in fair demand; 9s 2d, dull. Corn is in fair demand for spot, with no offerings of spot; spot, 4s 8d, firm; October, 4s 7¼d, steady; November and December, 4s 7d, steady.

COTTON—Firm, with a good demand. Sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 9,400 bales American.

The receipts of wheat for the last three days were 79,000 centals, including 52,000 American.

The receipts of American corn for the last three days were 12,900 centals.

PEAS—Canadian, 5s 6d per cental.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 26s per cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—LINSEED OIL—19s 7½d per cwt.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 26s 1½d per cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 11.—PETROLEUM—15¼f paid, 16f sellers.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Winter wheat in the option line was less active and quite variable, the aggregate sales reaching 3,124,000 bu; and though through the earlier dealings the range of values was slightly depressed, partly in sympathy with the somewhat unfavorable cables, a rally occurred toward the close, resulting for the day in a slight rise, bringing No. 2 red for October to 81c, November to 81⅝c, December to 82⅞c, January, 1888, to 84c, February to 85c, May to 88¼c, June 88⅜c, and December, 1888, to 93c, and for early delivery increased activity was noted. No. 2 red wheat, to arrive and here, delivered, going at 82⅜@84c, as to quality, closing, for contract, at 83c asked, with do, in store and free on board, from store, at 81¼@81⅞c, and in elevator at 82c, and extra red, delivered, at 85¼c, and No. 2 Milwaukee and Chicago spring, afloat, at 83⅛@82⅞c, and ungraded red and amber and spring wheat, to arrive and here, at 78½@84⅛c. Millers passive.

CORN—Further weakened in price ⅛@⅛c on an active movement, chiefly speculative; offerings liberal, export call light. Sales—No. 2, in store and free on board, at 52@52¾c, closing, in store, at 52c bid; do, to arrive and here, delivered, at 52¼@52⅜c, closing here, prompt, at 52⅜c, and ungraded and yellow at 51½@53c.

OATS—Again yielded a shade on a fair business, largely speculative. Sales: No. 1 white, in elevator, at 37c; No. 2 white, in elevator, at 35¼@35⅜c, closing at 35½c; do October at 35⅜c; do November at 35⅜@35⅞c, closing at 35⅞c; No. 3 white, in elevator, at 34¼@34⅝c; No. 2, in store and elevator, at 32⅛@33⅜c, closing at 33⅞c asked, and delivered at 34c; No. 3, in elevator at 32⅛c; ungraded white at 35@40c; and ungraded mixed at 31@34c.

RYE—Very quiet and unsettled.

BARLEY—Held above the views of buyers and inactive; 10,000 bu ungraded Canada, to arrive, sold at 83¼c.

BARLEY MALT—Attracted only a limited amount of attention, with six-rowed State at 81@85c, as to quality, and two-rowed do at 71@72c, and city at $1.00@1.05, cash and time.

PROVISIONS—Hog products were moderately active and for the day little changed. Pork had a slow sale at $14.25@14.50 for old and $15.00@15.25 for new mess. A light business noted in dressed hogs within the range of 6¾@6⅞c for city as to weights. Cut meats moderately sought after at former figures, including pickled bellies, 12 to 10 lbs in bulk, at 9@9¼c, and other classes as before. Bacon is in neglect here. Western steam lard has been more freely dealt in for early delivery, mainly for export, and quoted at $6.80@6.82½.

BUTTER—Less sought after, with best creameries 26@27c and best State dairy tubs 24@24½c; Western dairy fair, 15@16c; imitation creameries, 26@27c; and best State dairy tubs, 24@24½c; Western dairy fair at 15@16c; imitation creameries, best, 18@20c; and best factory late make, 15½c.

CHEESE—In moderate demand and quoted steady at 12@12¼c for best factory.

TALLOW—4 3-16c.

SUGARS—Raw generally unchanged but very dull. Refined in instances a shade easier and quiet.

FREIGHTS—Under limited room by the steam packets for early use berth rates ruled stronger, tending to impede export operations, which in most lines were quite moderate. And in the way of charters business was comparatively tame, but rates were quoted as before. Of contracts by the steam carriers the most important were for Marseilles, hence, wheat, from store, on recent contracts, quoted at 2s, with room for grain from store, Liverpool, quoted at 3d bid; grain reported placed on private terms.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—COTTON—Easy; uplands, 9 7-16c; Orleans, 9 9-16c; sales, 169. Futures closed steady; October, 9.35c; November, 9.26c; December, 9.27c; January, 9.34c; February, 9.42c; March, 9.51c; April, 9.58c; May, 9.67c; June, 9.74c; July, 9.84c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 38,194 pkgs; exports, 10,519 brls, 14,313 sacks; weak; sales, 20,800 brls.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio firm at 19¾c. Options firm and moderately active; sales, 33,750 bags; October, 17.45c; November, 17.60@17.70c; December, 17.70@17.80c; January, 17.70@17.80c; March, 17.65@17.80c; April, 17.65@17.70c; May, 17.60@17.70c; June, 17.55@17.65c; September, 17.20@17.30c; December (1888), 16.75@16.85c. Molasses steady; new crop New Orleans, 30@60c to arrive.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Quoted, crude, 33c; refined, 43c.

RESIN—Quiet.

TURPENTINE—Steady.

EGGS—In moderate demand; receipts, 5,398 pkgs; Western, 19@20c.

WOOL—Dull; domestic fleece, 26@34c; pulled, 14@32c; Texas, 9@22c.

COPPER—Steady; lake, 10¼c.

LEAD—Quiet; domestic, 4¼c.

TIN—Firm.

PETROLEUM—Opened firm, and after the first sales became strong and advanced steadily until the close, which was strong; opening, 69c; highest, 71c; lowest, 69c; closing, 71c; sales, 1,351,000 brls.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 69¼c; highest, 71¼c; lowest, 69¼c; closed at 71c; sales, 1,326,000 brls; clearances, 1,774,000 brls; charters, 17,659 brls; shipments, 92,811 brls; runs, 61,578 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Fairly active and firm; Transit opened at 69¾c; closed at 70⅞c; highest, 70⅞c; lowest, 69¼c.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 69¼c; closed at 70⅞c; highest, 70⅞c; lowest, 69¼c; clearances, 1,166,000 brls.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Market was fairly firm today; cash and October closed at 71c; November, 71¼c; December, 72¾; May, 78⅜c; cars on track, 197.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 126,665 bu; barley, 3,168 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 267,976 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—83c asked for No. 1 hard new and 85c for old; old No. 1 Northern, 83@83¼c. Winter quiet; No. 2 red Michigan generally held at 80c, but two cars were offered at a fraction less. Illinois and Indiana No. 2 red, 78½@78¾c; No. 1 white, 79@80¼c; all on track. Corn quiet and steady; no No. 2 in store offered; car-loads on track sold at 48½c; No. 3 corn in store sold at 48c, and No. 2 yellow, 48¾c on track.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 11.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged, with good demand.

GRAIN—Wheat opened weak, but became firm and closed ⅛c higher, with a fair market; No. 2 red, cash, 70¼@72c; October 70¼@71¼c, closing at 71¼c; November 71⅝@71¾c, closing at 71¾c; December 72¾@72¾c, closing at 72⅞c; May 79⅛@79⅜c, closing at 79⅛c. Corn weaker; cash, 38@38½c; October 38¼c, closing at 38¼c; November 38⅜@38½c, closing at 38¾c; December, 38¾c; May 41⅞@41¾c, closing at 41¾c. Oats firm; cash, 24@24¼c; October, 24c; November, 24½c; May, 28⅞c. Rye selling at 49c. Barley—Iowa, 65@66c; Wisconsin, 65@67c; Minnesota, 60c.

LEAD—Dull; $4.30.

EGGS—Firm; 13½@14c.

BUTTER—Unchanged, but firm; creamery, 21@26c; dairy, 16@21c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork irregular; new, $14.25. Lard, $6.35. Dry-salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $5.37½; long clears, $7.37½@7.50; clear ribs, $7.50@7.67½; short clears, $7.75@7.87½. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $6.00@6.12½; long clears, $8.25; clear ribs, $8.25; short clears, $8.67½@8.75. Hams steady; 12@14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 55,000 bu; oats, 38,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat 11,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 10,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and easy; October, 71¼c bid; November, 71⅝c bid; December, 72⅝c; May, 79⅛c. Corn steady, but dull; October, 38¼c bid; November, 38⅝c bid; May, 41⅞c. Oats unchanged.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 11.—FLOUR—Steady, with less doing.

GRAIN—Wheat steady but quiet; No. 2 red, October, 80¾@81¼c; November, 81¾@82c; December, 83¾@85c; January, 83½@84¼c. Corn—Spot firm; futures dull and nominal; No. 2 mixed on track, 53¼c; No. 2 yellow, elevator, 55c; No. 2 mixed, October, 50@51c; November, 50@51c; December, 48¾@49¾c; January, 48¼@49¼c. Oats—Spot weak; No. 3 white, 35c; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 1 white, 37¼@37¾c. Futures dull but steady; No. 2 white, October, 35¼@35¾c; November, 35@35¾c; December, 35¾@36¼c; January, 36¼@36¾c.

BUTTER—Firm; fair demand.

EGGS—Quiet and easier; Western firsts, 20@20½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 7,700 bu; corn, none; oats, 155 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,700 bu; corn, 5,500 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, 78¾@78¾c; October, 78¾@79c; November, 80@80¼c; December, 81¾@82c; January, 83¼@83⅞c. Corn—Western easier and dull; mixed spot, 54@55c; October, 51@51¼c; year, 48¼c asked. Oats—Quiet and firm; Western white, 34@36c; do mixed, 33@34c.

PROVISIONS—Steady.

EGGS—Easier; 18¼@19¼c. Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,681 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 210 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Oct. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; cash and October, 78¾c; December, 77c; May, 85c. Corn dull and easy; cash, 45c asked; May, 48c bid. Oats dull; cash, 28¾c.

CLOVER-SEED—Firm; cash, $4.07½; December, $4.17½ bid.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; cash October, 75¾c; December, 77¾c; May, 85⅜c. Corn dull; cash October, 44¾c; May, 48c. Oats nominal.

CLOVER-SEED—Active; higher; cash October, $4.10; December, $4.20; February, $4.32½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 49,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; cash, 69¼c; November, 70¼c; May, 77⅜c. Corn easier; No. 3, 43c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 28¾c. Rye steady; No. 1, 49c. Barley higher; No. 2, 61¾c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork—October, $13.50@14.00. Lard—October, $6.40; November, $6.30.

BUTTER—Firm; dairy, 16@18c.

EGGS—Steady; fresh, 17@18c.

CHEESE—Steady; cheddars, 10¾@11¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,300 brls; wheat, 22,500 bu; barley, 36,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,330 brls; wheat, 2,760 bu; barley, 15,500 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 11.—WHEAT—Market strong and a shade higher: No. 1 hard, October, 70c; November, 70½c; December, 71¼c; May, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, October, 68c; November, 68½c; December, 69½c; May, 75c; No. 2 Northern, October, 64c; November, 65c; December, 64c; May 70c. On track No. 1 Northern, 72@73½c; No. 1 Northern, 69@69½c; No. 2 Northern, 65@66c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 210,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 36,540 bu; flour, none.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 74¾c; No. 2 red, cash and October, 75c; November, 75¾c; December, 77¾c; May, 83¾c. Corn—No. 2, 46½c, nominal. Oats—No. 2, 29c, nominal. No. 2 white, 30¼c, nominal.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 40,200 bu; corn, 3,200 bu; oats, 5,160 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 soft, cash, 65c asked; May, 73⅝c asked. Corn—Weaker; No. 2, cash, 34¼c bid; 35¼c asked; November, 35c asked; year, 34¼c bid, 34¾c asked; May, 38⅛c. Oats; No. 2, cash, 23¼c.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 11.—WHISKY—Steady; sales, 1,258 brls finished goods on a basis of $1.05.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 11.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 31c.

INACCURATE CROP REPORTS.

Dissatisfaction with the Work of Commissioner Dodge.

Members of the Board of Trade as a rule are not fond of Commissioner of Agriculture Dodge. They say that his agricultural reports are not accurate enough, and some of them claim that the reason of it is that he alters his facts to fit his fancy. In other words he makes a prediction in regard to the wheat crop or the corn crop and then takes pains to see that the reports that come in are made to uphold his prediction before they are given out. It is universally conceded by all that the crop of winter wheat this year scarcely equals that of last year, and that the crop of spring wheat is very considerably less, and yet Mr. Dodge reports the entire crop in the Northwest to be nearly equal to that of last year. Conservative men estimate his report as being from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels too high, while those less conservative make the discrepancy from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels. There is one fact that would seem to point directly to the chance of serious error on his part. In 1885 and 1886 he did not make due allowance for the increase in the wheat crop in the Northwest, where the country is being more extensively cultivated every year. In 1885 no correction was made, but in 1886 the sale of wheat in that section was considerably in excess of his report of the total crop there; and at the last moment he revised his figures so as to make allowance for the omissions. Under these circumstances, having been below the actual figures two years, it would be very natural that, in an endeavor to avoid his former error, he should go to the opposit extreme this year.

The figures on corn are also open to question, with the added disadvantage of its being extremely difficult to gain an exact idea of the amount of such a large crop. The percentage of loss was doubtless much greater than was allowed for in the report. It was much greater this year than last, and, owing to the absence of green feed, dried up by the drouth, it was necessary to cut a great quantity of corn before it was ripe for fodder. Mr. Dodge seems to have allowed only about 2,000,000 acres for this, while the general impression of those who have watched the situation is that the allowance should be nearer 6,000,000 acres.

Many Board of Trade men decline to express any opinion on the subject for some reason or other, although they are willing to state the facts as they understand them. Cyrus H. Adams of C. H. Adams & Co. is one of these. He said yesterday, after declining to express a personal opinion, that the impression was that Commissioner Dodge did not give the reports to the country as his correspondents gave them to him; that, in fact, he announced on various occasions that they required a great deal of revision. There were a great many firms on the board that took great pains to get in as accurate crop reports as possible, and that they believed Dodge's reports inaccurate, and consequently valueless, because of the doctoring that they received in Washington. Mr. Dodge claimed to have the best correspondents to be had everywhere, and in that case it was held that they ought to know more about the crops in their immediate vicinity than Mr. Dodge could in Washington. Consequently his revision could only detract from the value of the reports as accurate estimates of the crops of the country.

William T. Baker of W. T. Baker & Co., however, had no hesitancy in expressing his opinion of the reports.

"There are large exaggerations in the crops, most especially in the wheat crop," he said, "and it is a very expensive matter with the Western agriculturists. It has cost them many millions in the last few years, and will cost them many more in years to come. It gives foreign buyers an idea that there is more than they require, and either reduces the bids or takes them out of the market entirely. He reported as much wheat east of the Rocky Mountains this year as last, and every one in the trade knows there were about 60,000,000 bushels less."

Ex Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri,

Hon. Charles P. Johnson, writes: "With regard to Zonweiss, I find that it cleanses the teeth thoroughly, is easy of application, has a delicate and pleasant flavor, leaves no after taste, and is very acceptable."

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee at ... *2 p m
Daily for G'd Haven, Muskegon, G'd Rapids at *7 p m
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at ... 8 p m
For Escanaba, etc., Tues., Wed., and Fri. at ... 8 p m
For Green Bay City, etc., Mon. and Tues. at ... 8 p m
For Fayette, Jacksonport, Bailey's Harbor, Tuesday at ... 8 p m
Office and docks foot Michigan-av. *Sunday excepted.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.

Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.
S. S. Ems, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1 p. m.
S. S. Elder, Saturday, Oct. 15, 3 p. m.
S. S. Trave, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 7:30 a. m.
S. S. Fulda, Saturday, Oct. 22, 9:30 a. m.
S. S. Saale, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1 p. m.
S. S. Elbe, Saturday, Oct. 29, 3 p. m.
Safety, speed, comfort, unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $55 a berth. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Fastest Line to the Continent. In New York service five new ocean greyhounds, unexcelled in dimensions, speed, and elegance, leave New York every Saturday, and arrive at Havre the following Saturday, where passengers are transferred direct from docks by company's own special train to Paris and other continental cities.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

[Railway timetables: Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; Illinois Central Railroad; Chicago & Alton; Kankakee Line; Chicago & Northwestern Railway; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.; Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; Wisconsin Central Line; Wabash Railway; Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.]

EASTERN.

[Railway timetables: Michigan Central, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railroads; Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways; Baltimore & Ohio; Pennsylvania Lines, C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.; "The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway; Chicago & Atlantic Railway; Niagara Falls Short Line.]

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Today is the 395th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, who landed at the Island of San Salvador Oct. 12, 1492.

The certified record in the omnibus "boodle" case, No. 1,038, was turned over to Alexander Sullivan yesterday by the Clerk of the Criminal Court.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 45°; 9 a. m., 47°; 10 a. m., 48°; 11 a. m., 50°; 12 m., 51°; 1 p. m., 51°; 3 p. m., 50°; 6 p. m., 47°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.61; 6 p. m., 29.64.

Mr. C. W. Cooper, a Chicago member of the bar, has just published a pamphlet containing the Mechanic's Lien laws of Illinois, with valuable notes and references to decided cases, and an appendix of the sanitary regulations of the city.

A theatrical trunk belonging to Lillian Lewis, the actress, was found in the lake at the foot of Peck court yesterday morning broken open and robbed of part of its contents. A parasol and a fine silk dress were found near by. It is thought that the trunk was stolen from an express-wagon and concealed until Monday night.

The body of the young woman who leaped or fell from the approach to Clark street bridge a few evenings ago has not yet been recovered, nor has the hat which she wore been identified. Fully 100 persons who have friends or relatives missing have called at the armory since the occurrence, but all have failed to throw any light on the mystery.

Edmund Furthmann, Assistant State's Attorney, was yesterday presented with a gold watch by the members of the grand jury which indicted the boodlers. L. A. Spicer, Secretary of that jury, made the presentation speech. The inscription engraved upon the watch reads: "Presented to Edmund Furthmann by Citizens of Cook County, Illinois, in testimony of their appreciation of his fidelity and zeal in the public service, in the year of our Lord 1887."

A dispatch from New York published in Monday's TRIBUNE stated that the *Current* of this city would be removed to New York and published by Mrs. Frank Leslie. This is not true, as the *Current* has passed into the hands of G. P. Brown & Co. at No. 134 Van Buren street, this city, and will be published by them here. The entire business of A. E. Davis & Co., including the publication of the "Bill Nye" book, goes with the *Current*, and Mr. Davis has no connection with any of these in any manner.

The Board of Trustees of the State Eye and Ear Infirmary met yesterday. The number of patients Oct. 1 was 126. The per capita cost for the last quarter was $41.69, and the number of days' board furnished 13,003. The average attendance for the quarter was 141. In the dispensary there were 1,101 new cases and 8,272 treatments. The receipts from the State Treasury for the quarter were $9,883, and the disbursements $9,972. During the last quarter the interior of the hospital has been thoroughly renovated.

M. V. Coder, another of the "business-chance" gentlemen, was held to the Criminal Court yesterday in bonds of $500 by Justice Brayton. The complainant, Miss M. E. Peterson, said that she called at Coder's office, Room 8, 125 La Salle street, in answer to an advertisement offering a furnished flat for sale. Mr. Coder talked her into giving up her scheme and going into partnership with one A. H. Sherwood in the real-estate business. She paid $200 for a half-interest in the business, but the next morning Sherwood did not appear and she has never since seen the business or her capital.

Raffaelo Bruno, the pretty Italian girl charged with passing a $5 counterfeit bill upon Ernest Destines, a West Polk street butcher, waived examination yesterday and was released on $500 bonds. The Treasury officials are astonished at the number of counterfeit notes of the issue of 1885 in circulation. A young man applied at the Sub-Treasury yesterday to ascertain the genuineness of one of them. He was told that it was a counterfeit of the rankest type. The young man said he purchased the "flimsy" from a traveling man in the employ of a prominent brewer, paying him $4.50 for it and assuming all the risk. The secret service is after the traveling man.

Maurice Connor and Tom Williams were held to the Criminal Court by Justice R. H. White yesterday in bonds of $1,000 each on a charge of burglary. The evidence showed that the two men had procured a ladder on the North Side, and, putting it in a boat, had rowed across the river to the rear of No. 192 South Water street. Here they climbed the rigging of a vessel and put the ladder across to a third-story window. They climbed in and stole three tubs of butter, which they passed out and loaded into their skiff. However, two officers were watching the operation and arrested the thieves as they were about to make away with their plunder.

John McCormick was found guilty of burglary in Judge Williamson's court yesterday and given one year in the penitentiary. He was identified as one of the two men who entered the dwelling of Mrs. Estella Harps at No. 452 West Jackson street about 3 o'clock of the morning of July 19. She says she was choked and threatened with a butcherknife by McCormick, while his partner, who has not been captured, stole $20 in cash and $100 worth of jewelry. Mrs. Harps swore that she recognized McCormick by the light of the moon, but the defense called Prof. Hough of the Dearborn Observatory, who stated that the moon set that morning at 1 o'clock.

Jerry Monroe looked tired of life when brought into the Armory Court yesterday morning on a charge of selling liquor without a license. Officer Dyke testified that he had bought two bottles of beer at Jerry's place, and Justice White fined the old-time "king of the levee" $10 and costs. Jerry made no movement to pay, and when asked to step up and settle raised his head and said: "I can't settle. I haven't the money. Four years ago I was worth $40,000 and now I'm not worth 40 cents. I am a persecuted man." He was led away and locked up down-stairs to await until the "Black Maria" should come to take him to the bridewell, but Dan Lawrence took pity on his old friend and paid the fine.

The Coroner impaneled a jury yesterday to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Moore, who were burned to death Monday night at their home, No. 510 State street. The inquest was continued until today. Mr. Moore was born in Buenos Ayres, S. A., and has lived in Chicago twelve years. He was a manufacturer of flavoring extracts, and was in receipt of a considerable income. His sister is Mrs. Ada Gray, the wife of Dr. Gray, of No. 368 State street. Mrs. Moore's relatives live in Waukegan, except a son by a former husband, who is traveling for a New York house. Mr. Moore was 48 years of age and his wife was five years younger. Theodore Jones, the expressman, says it was R. H. Jones who was doing the moving.

The Citizens' Association held its annual meeting yesterday and elected the following Executive Committee for the ensuing year: Francis B. Peabody, J. J. Glessner, Marx Wineman, James H. McVicker, Edson Keith, O. S. A. Sprague, R. T. Crane, Edwin Lee Brown, John L. Thompson, A. A. Carpenter, Henry Field, J. Harley Bradley, Murry Nelson, Louis Wampold, J. V. Farwell Jr. Those present at the annual meeting were: M. A. Ryerson, A. Plamondon, F. C. Shays, George Schneider, E. A. Matthersen, G. F. Harding, F. B. Peabody, George K. Hazlett, J. J. Glessner, L. H. Sweet, C. J. Adams, N. W. Harris, H. A. White, I. N. Stiles, E. Frankenthal, A. P. Johnson, R. W. Tansill, W. H. Wood, J. L. Thompson, Bryan Lathrop, J. T. Wolensak, H. M. Sherwood, Marx Wineman, C. W. Drew, A. S. Bradley, George P. Holmes, N. F. Olsen, C. R. Corbin, John G. Shortall, H. S. Vail.

St. John Gets a Change of Venue.

The case of St. John and his co-conspirators came up yesterday morning before Judge Williamson. About 11 o'clock Grinnell, Foster, Hefferan, Richberg, and Sheriff Matson emerged from a consultation in a side room. Foster presented a petition from St. John praying for a change of venue from Judges Williamson and Baker, alleging that they were so exceedingly prejudiced that he couldn't get a fair trial before them, and that he had just found it out that very morning. The court smiled and said he had never seen the doctor. Then two affidavits from Thomas Leggett, No. 1097 West Lake street, and M. H. McGuire, No. 140 Walnut street, were produced, in which it was sworn that St. John was right about the prejudice and they knew it. The court smiled again and granted a change of venue. Then Richberg made a motion for a separate trial for Freer. Grinnell said "No" to this proposition, and the court overruled the motion and Richberg took an exception. Then the court set the case for Oct. 24, the counsel said they would try to agree before that time on a Judge to try the case, and the proceedings were at an end. None of the defendants were in court.

Indictments Nos. 232, 233, and 234 are "dummy" indictments, so-called, and will probably never be tried, as it is supposed they will be quashed at the time of trial. Nos. 385 and 386 were brought in later, and are to take the place of the three "dummy" indictments. No. 385 charges St. John, Dell, Freer, and Irving with conspiracy to effect McGarigle's release, and No. 386 charges St. John with perjury.

Rescued from the Dissecting Table.

Alexander Rogers has found the body of his brother—found it lying on a dissecting table at Rush College. Wednesday last it was reported that two young men rowing on the lake at the foot of Monroe street had, in changing places in their skiff, upset it, and, falling into the river, were drowned. Until yesterday the bodies were unidentified, but Monday evening young Rogers saw his brother's clothes at the County Hospital and learned that the body had been given out for dissection. It proved to be that of one of the drowned boys, named George Rogers. He lived at No. 281 West Polk street with a family named Mulligan. In the same family was a cousin, James Mulligan, who was about 20 years of age and came from Fort Wayne, Ind. He had been speaking of going home to see his parents and wanted young Rogers to go with him. Accordingly, when the lads did not return Wednesday evening no particular anxiety was felt, and it was not until a few days later that the Mulligans began to think the item in the papers might refer to the young men. The relatives in Fort Wayne were telegraphed and replied that the boys had not been there. Alexander Rogers, who lives on North Desplaines street, was then notified and he investigated the matter. George Rogers was 19 years of age and had a mother and two brothers in Irving, Kas. He was in the employ of Gormelly & Jeffrey, at the corner of Chicago avenue and Market street. Young Mulligan's body has not yet been recovered.

Some Good Reading for the Anarchists.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the annual convention of Ohio Patriotic Order Sons of America at Lancaster, O., Sept. 21, addressed to Gov. Oglesby, the Judges, the State's Attorney, and the jurors in the case of the condemned Anarchists:

WHEREAS, It is treason to the Republic to run up the red flag of anarchy and to trail in the dust the glorious Stars and Stripes of this mighty Nation; and

WHEREAS, It is murder in the first degree to kill innocent guards of law and order resolute in the discharge of their duty to the Government; therefore, be it

Resolved, First, that we uphold the action of the officers of the law of the mighty Queen City of the Northwest in their lawful and heroic endeavors to suppress that mob of treason and anarchy which, with that fearful instrument of death, sacrificed the innocent lives of many of Chicago's honorable citizens and her lawful protectors; second, that the twelve jurors who gave their impartial verdict against the condemned dynamiters and made true deliverance between them and the great State of Illinois have the full indorsement and support of all law and order abiding American citizens for such noble action; third, that the State's Attorney and his colleagues are to be highly commended for the able and fair manner of the performance of their dangerous and disagreeable duties in that case; fourth, that the honorable the Judges of both courts have the unqualified gratitude and support not only of the best people of Chicago but of all loyal and true people of America and the entire world; fifth, that his Excellency the Governor in the use of his constitutional executive prerogative will temper justice with that kind of mercy which will protect the property and lives of the servants of the American Government and the laws of the land, and bring to immediate punishment the guilty, whoever and wherever they may be.

Anxious to Become Naturalized.

After the regular business of the meeting of the Caledonian Society had been disposed of last night a committee of the Sons of St. George, consisting of W. H. Widdicombe, John T. Thomas, J. H. Lockett, and F. Johnson, was introduced, and Mr. Johnson, acting as spokesman, requested the Caledonian Society to appoint a committee to meet with committees from other British societies and discuss the formation of a British-American Association for the purposes of naturalization. After Mr. Johnson had thoroughly explained the objects of the meeting and association, a motion was made and unanimously carried that the committee be appointed. It was made up as follows: Chief William Murdoch, William Gardner, John Brown, and R. H. Stewart. The meeting will be held in St. George's Hall Saturday night, and it is expected that a date will then be fixed for a grand mass-meeting.

VERY MUCH AT ODDS AND ENDS.

The Democrats Do Not Know Where They Are—The Germans for Longenecker.

The condition of the two Democratic factions is still decidedly at odds and ends. The Goudy people will hold a convention Saturday, and Frank Lawler confidently predicts that the old line Democrats will capture it and that it will do nothing more than indorse the ticket put up at the Madison Street Theatre convention last Saturday. Should the Government Building managers control the coming convention there is great doubt as to what they will do. The feeling begins to manifest itself that they cannot arrive at any division of the ticket with the Republicans with one straight Democratic ticket already in the field, and talk of a citizens' movement to be inaugurated at their hands is heard in some quarters. Outside that particular wing of the party the support hoped for appears to be that of a two-cent mugwump paper and a few Democrats who have not allied themselves with either faction in the row for control of the party and the delegation to the next National Convention.

The matter of supporting Mr. Longenecker for State's Attorney in case he should be nominated does not appear to be giving the German Republicans the slightest uneasiness. Several of them have already declared themselves in his favor, and many more are undoubtedly in the position of Commissioner Engelhardt, who says:

"I have met Mr. Longenecker, and do not think he is a Prohibitionist to any great extent. Although Mr. Underwood and Mr. Leedy are both good men, Mr. Longenecker is perhaps best fitted for the position by his long training. If he ever had any leaning towards prohibition it may be used against him in the convention, but that should cut no figure in the selection of a man for State's Attorney."

At a regular meeting of the Chicago Union Veteran Club held Monday evening, the 10th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted—viz.:

"WHEREAS, A vacancy has occurred in the office of State's Attorney for Cook County; and

WHEREAS, Under the constitution of this club, one of our members, being a candidate for the nomination to that office, it becomes our duty, his qualifications as an attorney and his character as a man and citizen being beyond question, to give him our unsolicited assistance in his candidacy. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we cordially indorse Comrade James Leddy for the office of State's Attorney for Cook County for election in November next. His services to his country on the field of battle and to his party in the field of politics deserve recognition at the hands of the Republican party. His ability as a lawyer is everywhere conceded, and his record as a patriotic and honest man is unstained. At all times he has been loyal to the Republican party, fighting its battles under any and all circumstances. We commend him to the Republican Convention for nomination, and we pledge to him our undivided support to secure the nomination and its ratification at the polls.

A Memory of Early Days.

Bane of childhood's tender years,
Swallowed oft with groans and tears,
How it made the flesh recoil,
Loathsome, greasy castor oil!
Search your early memory close,
Till you find another dose:
All the shuddering frame revolts
At the thought of Epsom salts!
Underneath the pill-box lid
Was a greater horror hid,
Climax of all inward ills,
Huge and griping old blue pills!

What a contrast to the mild and gentle action of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, sugar-coated, easy to take, cleansing, recuperating, renovating the system without wrenching it with agony. Sold by druggists.

Having secured the services of an exceptionally good cutter, formerly of Sanford & Cavanaugh, I am better prepared than ever to furnish customers with superior garments. Obliging Sam Brown, McVicker's Theatre.

Senator George F. Edmunds wrote: "I regard Salutaris a very valuable water." Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, No. 48 Lake street.

Fifteen Photographs in Three Styles, $3. Stevens' Gallery, McVicker's Theatre building.

Buck & Rayner's Dentifrice whitens the teeth without the least injury to the enamel.

Don't forget Carl Upmann's Bouquet, 10c.

12 cabinets, 2 panel photos, $2. Wilson, 389 State.

Sixteen finest photos $3. Brand's Studios.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to marry to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
Jan Hanch, Christina Bilek	30—25
Chas. E. Smith, Decatur, Jennie A. Palmer	24—22
Ignatio Campagna, Gilorma Scolara	26—18
T. Freeman, Barrington, Julia J. Hawley, same	66—36
Samuel Church, Agnes Lipsey	26—25
James McDonough, Emma Sterling	24—23
D. E. Baker, Washington, Pa., Lizzie Hoffman	38—28
Frank Bogash, Ella Centlivre	24—21
John Doyle, Ellen Barnes	26—25
Herman W. Stroker, Palatine, Nellie A. Waters, Oak Park	24—29
Peter Shomers, Gertrude Spezler	29—27
Luis Watts, Nellie E. Madley	34—28
Edward H. Westmann, Bertha Buske	37—30
Wm. Haase, Harlem, Rose Lange, same	24—19
George Frish, Rosa Bauer	26—19
Leonhart Hevrsher, Catharine Bauer	27—28
Thomas Graham, Christina Moffat	29—28
Matthias Lesch, Lemont, Lena Thielen, same	25—25
Jan Zabaroski, Marianna Hetra	29—22
Jozef Nowak, Catharina Patapienka	29—18
Antoni Konczal, Dorothea Piosowska	32—23
G. Hammond, Catharine McGue, Crystal Lake	23—20
Hugo Kind, Clara Phal	25—23
Carl Tessenow, Christina Lunow	27—23
C. Roediger, Detroit, Friedericke Thiel	48—25
Frank Fettkau, Bertha Geier	34—27
John Domagalla, Mary Kryistofrak	22—18
Charlie Laass, Emma M. Hendel	25—25
Fredrick E. Bildhauser, Kittie Bruner	29—27
H. G. Hafferkamp, Lake View, L. Hill, same	22—17
Elbert F. Wilcox, May B. Ludwig	29—20
Dunlap Smith, Harriett Flower	24—22
Thomas Tempest, Lizzie Liepert	30—23
John Ryan, Mary Walsh	30—23
Ludwik Zdanowic, Amela Zankofska	23—20
Jeremiah E. Bartlett, Johanna S. Killeen	31—21
S. Watier, Hyde Park, Lizzie McCormick, same	33—29
D. A. Hyman, Cincinnati, Cora Bensinger	34—21
W. A. Cox, Lake View, Emma Rettig	28—22
Adam Kickritz, Susanna Hahn	37—28
Chas. A. Uezing, Emilie Czeczak	29—20
Nicolas Didien, Catharine Ontle	33—22
John D. McCarthy, Margaret A. Coughlin	29—22
Frank McGinnis, Mary Hartford	38—28
Peter Reinberger, Louise Hincker	32—22
George Harris, Mary J. Peterson	35—28
W. Kallmann, Bremen, Sophie Schmeke, same	24—27
Andrew Wahlberg, Mary Swansen	27—27
Peter Armstrong, Mary J. Carey	27—22
R. Magner, Wilmington, Ill., Maggie Dooley	27—24
August Hecht, Augusta Lohrentz	20—19
Adam Larson, Annie Asperlin	29—22
Louis F. Burhop, Friedericke Bunge	28—24
W. A. Hill, Evanston, O. A. Kelly, same	30—29
Philip J. Leonard, Blanche E. De Golyer	[illegible]
H. A. Edghill, Exeter, Neb., M. A. Hamlin	[illegible]
A. S. Stanton, Nashville, Mich., F. L. Noake	22—20

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State and Washington-sts.

The Less Expensive Grades of Ladies', Children's and Men's Hosiery & Ladies', Children's and Men's Underwear Are shown in the greatest assortments and at unquestionably the Lowest Prices in our

Basement Salesroom.

We quote as representing these departments:

Ladies' Cashmere Hose........25c and 35c pair.
Children's Ribbed Wool Hose........15c and 25c pair.
Men's Merino Hose........25c pair.
Ladies' Camel's Hair Vests and Drawers........50c each.
Children's Camel's Hair Vests, Pants & Drawers.40c each and up.
Men's Scotch Gray Shirts and Drawers........50c each.
Men's ALL-WOOL Scarlet Shirts & Drawers.75c each.
Men's Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers........90c each.

The several departments of our Basement Salesroom are the Headquarters for different kinds of Low Priced, Durable Dry Goods and Carpets. Each Department is a Bargain Centre.

D AND M
State and Van Buren-sts.

Shawls.
Ladies' All-Wool Fringed Breakfast Shawls........59c
Fine Imported Beaver Shawls, in plain and fancy..$6.29

Winter Skirts.
Ladies' Flannel and Tricot Embroidered Skirts in plain and striped........59c

Ladies' Knit Skirts.
Fine All Wool, Extra Quality........$1.50

Cardigan Jackets.
Men's Cardigan Jackets, good quality, all sizes....$1.25
Extra quality, all wool, all sizes........$1.50
Also a full line of extra "out sizes" from.$2.00 to $3.50

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 34, 182 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

ALLEMANG—Sunday, Oct. 9, at 7 a. m., Ned J., only son of Lillie V. Allemang, aged 8 years 1 month and 12 days.

Burial Monday, Oct. 10, at Oakwoods Cemetery.

CARTER—At the residence of his nephew, C. B. Carter, 3329 South Park-av., Oct. 11, Consider Carter, in his 86th year.

Funeral private. Burial at Graceland Thursday.

☞ Auburn (N. Y.) papers please copy.

DAGGET—At 6832 Perry-av., Normal Park, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, Mrs. Sarah M., wife of Charles W. Dagget, aged 55 years and 10 months.

Funeral Thursday at 1:30 o'clock p. m. from the family residence by carriages to Oakwoods. Friends are invited.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

GREENMAN—Silas L. Greenman, born June 4, 1839, died Oct. 10, 1887.

Funeral services at house, 312 West Randolph-st., Oct. 12, 11 a. m. Burial by train to Rosehill.

☞ New York City and Meadville (Pa.) papers please copy.

HARTLEY—Funeral services of Edward F. Hartley to take place at their home, 56 South May-st., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at 2 o'clock p. m. Carriages to Graceland.

KEHOE—Oct. 11, Mrs. Ann R. Kehoe, beloved wife of John Kehoe, at her residence, 316 Thirtieth-st.

Funeral notice hereafter.

NELSON—On Sunday, Oct. 9, of spinal-fever, Annie Nelson, aged 22 years.

Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 12, at 11 a. m., from Postlewait's undertaking rooms, 287 Ogden-av., by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

STAPLETON—Tuesday evening, Oct. 11, 1887, at 6 o'clock, Thomas Edward, second oldest son of Patrick and Anna Stapleton, aged 15 years 11 months and 11 days.

Funeral by carriages to Calvary at 10 o'clock Thursday, Oct. 13, from residence, 110 Seminary-av.

SHERLOCK—Oct. 11, at Winnetka, Ill., Margaret Sherlock, wife of Joseph Sherlock.

Funeral notice hereafter.

STIMMING—Oct. 10, at the residence of her parents, 97 Sigel-st., Mary A., beloved wife of Charles Stimming, and daughter of Patrick and Sarah H. Meehan.

Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 12, at 10 a. m., from 97 Sigel-st., to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Calvary.

WELLS—Tuesday, Oct. 11, Henrietta, aged 5 years and 11 months, eldest daughter of Robert M. and Mary Badgley Wells.

Funeral private. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet this evening at Meyers Hall, corner of Sedgwick and Sigel-sts. Election of officers and other important business.

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
At 9:30 This Morning,
GRAND CLEARING SALE
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
AND
General Household Goods.
Cigars, Pictures, and General Merchandise.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Lipman, "Pawnbroker,"
Had a lot of Pledges due Oct. 1st, which we must sell, and has arranged to make an
AUCTION SALE
AT OUR STORES
THURSDAY (TOMORROW) MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
When he will sell without reserve, to pay advances and charges, a number of Fine
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
Silver and Plated Ware, Guns, Pistols, and Miscellaneous Articles.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 & 86 Randolph-st.

By O'NEILL & SIMON,
156 and 158 Market-st., two doors south of Farwell's.
New Wholesale Auction House.
O'NEILL & SIMON, Auctioneers, will sell to the Trade, at auction,
This Day, at 9:30 a. m.,
OVER 800 LOTS OF
Fall and Winter Dry Goods And Notions.
Feathers, Plumes, and Tips,
Men's Underwear, Carpets,
Gents' Furnishings,
Silks, Cashmeres, and Blankets,
Linens and Laces.
TOMORROW (Thursday), at 9:30 a. m., a superior line of Fine Manufactured Clothing, Overcoats, etc., Hats, Caps, Shirts and Drawers, and Gents' Furnishings.
O'NEILL & SIMON, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Wednesday, Oct. 12, at 9:30 a. m.
AT AUCTION,
Boots, Shoes & Slippers
We will sell an assortment of A1 Goods consigned for disposal at this sale. An early inspection of these BOOTS and SHOES will benefit their business, as the lines are complete and sizes regular. Goods all O. K., and at prices bought for will enable dealers to increase trade by underselling competitors. Goods can be seen any time and examined.
SAME DAY BALANCE OF
JOB LOT RUBBERS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
Cor. State and Washington-sts.
Special Announcement.
CARPETS.
We beg to announce that we have made a general REVISION of PRICES on all grades of Carpetings. Our stock is replete with elegant designs and new color effects of this season's manufacture, all of which will be offered at a reduction from former prices.
SPECIAL BARGAINS will be found in our BODY BRUSSELS stock, particularly in the fine and medium qualities. Complete line of
Wiltons,
Moquettes,
Body Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels,
Ingrains.
YOUR INSPECTION IS INVITED.

CARPETS!
ALL GRADES.
CARPETS!
BEST MAKES.
CARPETS!
LARGEST STOCK.
CARPETS!
LOWEST PRICES.
THE CHICAGO CARPET COMP'Y
Wabash and Monroe.

MEN'S
UNDERWEAR
AND
HOSIERY.
LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES IN AMERICA AT
WILSON BROS.',
113 and 115 State-st.
DRESS, STREET, AND DRIVING
GLOVES.
BEST MAKES.
INSPECTION INVITED.

Furs! Furs! Furs!
D. LELEWER'S
FUR MANUFACTORY,
202 State-st., corner Adams.
Sealskin Garments of the latest designs on hand and made to order at manufacturers' prices. An elegant line of skins to select from.
Repairing and altering tastefully executed at short notice. "No fancy prices." Call before going elsewhere.

SHIRTS
Made to Measure at Reasonable Prices
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Non-residents are requested to leave measures for future orders if not in need of Shirts now.
WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

ICE CREAM. Try the delicious Ice Cream and Water Ices, only 15c a dish, at GUNTHER'S CONFECTIONERY, 212 State-st., below Adams-st.

HATS CHAS. W. BARNES' Fall styles Silks and Derbys; superior qualities, best styles and largest stock. Ladies' and Gents' Fine Silk Umbrellas. 148 STATE-ST.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.
We call attention to the following
PHENOMENAL OFFERINGS
In our Department of
Laces & Lace Articles.
All the goods offered are THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS, bought on terms GREATLY IN OUR FAVOR, and so advantageous that many articles are marked at less than
HALF ACTUAL VALUE.
To facilitate transactions we have classified under THREE LOTS an immense variety of desirable LACE ARTICLES AND LACES by the yard, and enumerate as
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
THE FOLLOWING:

At 25c.	At 50c.	At $1.00.
Real Guipure Laces.	Real Duchesse Handkerchiefs	Real Duchesse Laces.
Real Torchon Laces.	Real Applique Barbes.	Real Duchesse Handkerchiefs
Real Medicis Laces.	Spanish Guipure Scarfs.	Real Duchesse Collarettes.
Spanish Guipure Laces.	Spanish Guipure Fichus.	Real Pointe Collars.
Chantilly Laces.	Spanish Guipure Flouncings.	Hand-Run Fichus.
Children's Lace Collars.	Chantilly Flouncings.	Florentine Collar & Cuff Sets.
Ladies' Hand-Emb. and H. S. Collars.	Fancy Nets.	Spanish Guipure Scarfs.
Fedora Laces.	Children's Real Lace Collars.	Spanish Guipure Fichus.
Pointe Gauze Laces.	Flanders Pointe Laces.	Applique Barbes.
H. S. Mull Ties.	Real Lace Tidies.	Real Guipure Scarfs.
Mourning Collars and Collarettes.	Cushion Covers.	Elegant Evening Novelties.
	English Thread Barbes.	Black, White, Cream & Beige Nets in Fedora, Chantilly, Spanish Guipure, etc.
	Lace-Trimmed Handkerch'fs.	
	Florentine Laces.	

A SUGGESTION: Our patrons will find this a splendid opportunity to anticipate their HOLIDAY WANTS. We guarantee no such bargains will be offered again this season.

THE OLD AND ONLY RELIABLE
GERM KILLER!
(ESTABLISHED FOR OVER SIX YEARS) AT
305 Wabash-av.
It does its work thoroughly and constantly, and is worth ten times its cost as a PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE, even in the best plumbed houses, especially when closed and heated during the winter months.
Inspected and refilled monthly by experienced inspectors for $1.00 per month. No trouble to occupants. Extra attention and extra chemicals without charge to patrons. Prompt attention to calls and complaints.
Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge.
THE GERMICIDE
Is the only sure means of preventing Sewer Gas, Bad Odors, and Sickness arising therefrom—the only prevention that can be used against DIPHTHERIA, SCARLET-FEVER, TYPHOID-FEVER, etc.
Beware of boys and lady canvassers representing cheap preparations calling them Germicides. We have the only constant application of chemicals and employ no canvassers without letter of authority from this office only. Address
THE GERMICIDE,
J. C. COZZENS, Sole Authorized Contracting Agent and Manager,
305 WABASH-AV.

ASK YOUR
GROCER
OR
MARKET MAN
FOR

This seasoning is made of the granulated leaves of the most fragrant American sweet herbs and choice selected Spices, having all the flavors that can be desired, thereby saving the trouble of having to use a dozen different kinds of herbs and spices in order to give the proper flavor to the dressing. One tablespoonful is enough to season the dressing to an eight-pound turkey.

Horsford's
Acid Phosphate.
Dangerous Substitutes and Imitations are being offered under similar names. The genuine always bears the word "HORSFORD'S." Take no other.

Andrews' {Parlor Folding} Bed.
Our New Upright
Takes the Lead for
Comfort and Elegance.
Manufactured ONLY by
A. H. Andrews & CO.
(Bank & Office Fittings.) 195 Wabash-Av CHICAGO.

HALLET & DAVIS
PIANOS
Exclusively used in public and private by
Emil Liebling, Aug. Hyllested,
Aug. Spanuth, Louis Falk,
James Gill, Carl Becker,
Chicago Musical College,
Chicago Conservatory,
C. H. Brittan's School of Vocal Art,
Chicago Chamber Music Society,
Mendelssohn Club, Rockford, Illinois,
Rosenbecker's Orchestral Concerts,
And many other eminent musicians.
These Pianos can only be found at Warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL CO.
State and Jackson-sts.

FURS CATALOGUE FREE
J. T. SHAYNE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Seal Skin Garments, Caps, Gloves, Robes, Furs, Etc.
Will retail this season at lowest wholesale prices.
☞ Sign White Bear, 193 State-st.
☞ KNOX high-class Hats.

THE ADVENTURESSES' WEB

VULGAR WOMEN WHO ACTED THE PART OF SPIDERS.

Gen. Caffarel Entrapped by Mme. Limouzin and Her Accomplices—The Victim Given Time to Commit Suicide, but He Refuses—Another Exposition in London—Jay Gould Said to Have Secured Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s Influence—Condition of "Unser Fritz" Causing Anxiety.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—[New York Tribune Cable.]—The Caffarel-Limouzin case in Paris is a sad scandal. Mme. Limouzin is a vulgar adventuress. She is 41 years old, a little, yellow, wrinkled, limping, humpbacked creature, with small, piercing eyes, extreme volubility of speech, and considerable elegance of language. Last year she lived in the Boulevard Beaumarchais with a companion who called herself Comtesse de Boissier, Baronne de Beauregard, or Marquise de Clemenca, and whose real name is Henriette Boissy, a cocotte of the commercial type, who used to keep a house in Paris where you drank tea, played baccarat, and placed a louis under a candlestick each time you took the cards. Mme. Limouzin also has a husband, an adventurer of smaller calibre. This trio carried on the business of an "influence agency" for the benefit of persons desiring employment in the Ministry, promotions, Government contracts, etc. Well in view in the drawing-room were visiting cards of eminent political personages, on which were written a few words, cards and writing being forged if necessary. The dupes on entering were struck by this mise en scene, and the first interview ended by a deposit destined to grease the palms of the Ministers, Senators, Deputies, and other notabilities, with whom Mme. Limouzin professed to be on the best terms. In reality Mme. Limouzin and the "Comtesse" passed their time writing to politicians—notably M. Thibaudin and Gen. Boulanger—letters containing threats, flattery, calumnies, offers of service, and propositions of the most compromising character. Both M. Thibaudin and Gen. Boulanger finally warned the trio through the police to cease their maneuvres. Then Mme. Limouzin and the "Comtesse" quarreled and the former removed to a gorgeous suite of rooms in the Avenue Wagram, where she continued her agency and entered into relations with Gen. Caffarel, an officer who was overwhelmed with debts and had no longer any sense of honor or decency. The "Comtesse" first of all denounced her former accomplice to the police; then followed complaints from various sources, and at length the police proceeded to watch Mme. Limouzin, thinking it was simply a question of one of those innumerable flash agencies which abound in Paris, that paradise of adventurers. The inquiry led further than was expected. A detective sent to entrap Mme. Limouzin was taken by her to the Ministry of War and introduced to Gen. Caffarel, to whom the detective handed a sum of money in return for which, it was understood, he would receive the Cross of the Legion of Honor. This surprising discovery brought matters to a crisis. The Minister of War in the presence of M. Rouvier interrogated Gen. Caffarel, who confessed. Time was then given him to blow his brains out, but he did not have the courage to take advantage of this supreme privilege. He was arrested and is now in prison with Mme. Limouzin. The case will be a formidable washing of dirty linen in view of the facts and personages involved. Even the son-in-law of President Grévy, M. Daniel Wilson, is involved in many of Mme. Limouzin's tried tripotages. With such a case as this before us, shall we say that corruption in the Republic is less interesting than the depravity of the Empire?

The project of holding an Italian exhibition in London next year is daily gaining ground. Many distinguished and influential Italians, both in England and Italy, have entered heartily into the scheme. It will be held on the site of the present American Exhibition, the buildings of which will be retained for the purpose. The idea of most English people have of Italy is simply that it is the most beautiful country in the world, while its commercial importance is generally overlooked. It is not likely that the Italian Government will officially recognize the exhibition, but it certainly approves of the scheme and will probably further it by loaning certain public collections of works of art. A novel and interesting entertainment is contemplated for the arena by way of a display of ancient and modern Italian sports, and it is more than possible that on the ground now occupied by the Wild West Indian village will be erected an old Italian street, representing various styles of Italian architecture. That year after year one exhibition should succeed another, as they have done, and that all should meet with success, proves that this is the style of amusement that Londoners want and must have.

The crematory now being constructed at Père la Chaise will be inaugurated at the end of next month. It is situated in the northern part of the cemetery. In appearance it is a massive parallelogram, three stories high. Three ovens will be placed in it, which, working eight hours a day, will be sufficient, it is calculated, to destroy annually about 4,500 bodies.

The long-distance ride just accomplished by a party from the Bombay Volunteer Light Horse—in hot weather, too—deserves to be recorded. The distance between Bombay and Poona, 116 miles, including five miles of stiff mountain climbing, was done in forty-two hours, every man and horse coming in at the finish in capital condition. The second day sixty-three miles were covered; this, I believe, beating by two miles the best record in the long-distance marches executed by various cavalry regiments in India during the last cold weather. The Duke of Connaught, who inspected the party the morning after its arrival, paid it a high compliment, but not higher than it deserved.

In Belgium a 8-year-old girl, Mlle. Paine-Pare, has played Mozart's concerto in G to the highest admiration of her audience.

In a French paper I find a lamentation over the terms asked by M. Gayarre in New York. By the bye, he is not, as was expected, to sing at several performances in Paris. The terms he asked for going to America were £400 a night and a share of the receipts if amounting to a certain sum.

Mr. Kinglake has concluded a revision of the proofs of the concluding volume of his "History of the Crimean War," which carries the narrative down to the death of Raglan. Nearly twenty-five years have elapsed since the publication of the first volume, in which the late Emperor Napoleon was severely attacked and the muddling of Lord Aberdeen's administration ruthlessly exposed.

Lord Londesborough gave a party some remarkable partridge-driving last week. The guns killed 360 brace in one day, which beats the record by a long way for Yorkshire, and in four days it reached a total of 1,100 brace, without counting pheasants and ground game.

The biography of Archbishop Tait, which will be published next month by the Macmillans, has been written by his old friend, the Rev. William Benham, in conjunction with his son-in-law, Dean Davidson.

Last week, on the authority of supposed trustworthy correspondents, I published a paragraph to the effect that Mark Twain is now living at Buckenham Hall, near Norwich, is yachting on the Norfolk broads, and writing a book. Thursday I received the following cablegram from Hartford, Conn.:

If there really is somebody personating me in England please expose him. MARK TWAIN.

The next post brought me a letter from a lady of my acquaintance intimating her astonishment at the paragraph, the fact being that she and her family had taken Buckenham Hall, and among her guests she had the pleasure of numbering Mr. Bret Harte. There, I have made a clean breast of it, and hope the fun of the mistake will atone for its stupidity.

There is not a shadow of foundation for the statement that Lord Fife's defection from Mr. Gladstone was mainly due to the influence of the Prince of Wales. The whole story is an impertinent fabrication.

I have reason for the belief that there is no foundation whatever for the report which has been widely circulated that Mr. Goldwin Smith contemplates returning to England with a view to entering the House of Commons. When Mr. Smith went back to Canada recently he told some of his oldest and most intimate friends that he greatly doubted whether he would ever again cross the Atlantic.

Two well-known hotels have disappeared during the autumn holidays. Long's vanished from Bond street to give place to a new and more splendid edifice which is to be completed before next season. The post-office has at last ingulfed the Queen's, St. Martin's-le-Grand, which for over half a century occupied the site of the old Bull and Mouth. No longer will wayfarers on Aldersgate street look upward at the grimy bust of Edward VI. of pious memory, the arms of Christ's Hospital, or the fierce little bull which surmounted them.

Mr. Henry Blackburn starts by the Umbria Saturday next for New York on a lecturing tour of the States and Canada, beginning at Toronto at the end of October.

The Pope has intrusted all arrangements in connection with his jubilee celebration to a commission of four Cardinals. The Empress of Austria's commemorative gift is a magnificent tiara valued at 70,000 francs. A pilgrimage of French workmen, to number 1,200, will shortly set out for Rome for the purpose of offering homage to the Pope.

Rear-Admiral Heneage, who succeeds Sir M. Colme Seymour in command of the Pacific station, will leave Liverpool Oct. 30 to join the flagship Triumph.

The Olympia will shortly reopen its doors with a Paris hippodrome season, to be a long one, and Mr. Houcke promises many novelties. Col. Cody, with his Indians and bucking horses, is to be eclipsed by a troupe of Arabs with steeds fresh from the deserts, and there is to be a pantomime with a real railway.

Charles Wyndham has been staying at Berlin to superintend the preparation of the German adaptation of "David Garrick."

EDMUND YATES.

GOULD'S SUBTLE SCHEME.

How He Secured Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s Influence.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Capel court was yesterday agog with rumors about Gould telegraphs and Gould cables. Referring to one of the rumors this morning's *Financial News* says:

The rumor is revived that Messrs. Mackay and Bennett are going to sell out the Commercial Cabl Company to Jay Gould. We do not believe it. Messrs. Mackay and Bennett have repeatedly pledged their word not to sell out to Gould, and we believe they are men of honor and truth, and, that, cost what it may, they will keep their pledge. The periodical revival of this story is due to the ingenuity and mendacity of Gould agents, and is doubtless intended to help in obtaining for Western Union stock a quotation on the London Stock Exchange. Repeated and desperate efforts were made to secure the open sesame of Capel court, but in vain; blocks of stock were planted in London in friendly hands to be used for making a market; princely retainers were offered to firms who it was supposed might be able to influence the committee. In order to complete his success he has now to capture the London Stock Exchange Committee, and wheedle out of them a quotation which they have so frequently declined to grant. His next attempt on them will doubtless be made soon and skillfully. The stroke Gould made in these Baltimore & Ohio negotiations is not the purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph—it is having purchased it from the powerful and supremely respectable Drexel, Morgan & Co. They, by taking payment in Western Union stock, become his partners in the Western Union Telegraph Company. To Mr. Gould the essential part of the deal was securing the Drexel-Morgan influence and support for his ulterior designs. Our readers should be able to guess the sequel for themselves. Drexel, Morgan & Co., having become large holders of Western Union stock, may hope to shed over it the lustre of their prestige. It may seem to them that London has hitherto stood in its own light in declining to drink at Mr. Gould's telegraph tap. They may find arguments to lay before the Stock Exchange Committee much stronger and more convincing than any Mr. Gould was able to muster for himself. This is a friendly hint to the Stock Exchange Committee to be prepared for a fresh application. It is one which they will find more difficult to deal with than were any of its predecessors. Drexel, Morgan & Co. are little accustomed to refusals, even from Stock Exchange committees. To be waited on, cap in hand, is more like their style of finance. The Gould pump is never idle, and now that it has come under the distinguished patronage of Drexel, Morgan & Co. it is likely to be kept going harder than ever.

SPANIARDS AT THE CAROLINES.

To Punish the Natives for the Massacre of Gov. Garrison.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—[New York World Cable.]—A special dispatch just received here from Shanghai says that a large Spanish force has been sent to the Caroline Islands to punish the natives for the massacre of Gov. Garrison of Pouape. The American corvet Essex has gone to the scene to protect the Protestant missionaries.

American publishers have not only been pirating the works of Rider Haggard, but have been taking his name in vain and fathering upon him certain solecisms in English at which even Mr. Haggard's soul revolts. He has received a copy of a book published by Butler Bros. of New York and Chicago, of which the title-page runs thus: "'Me:' Companion to 'She.' By Rider Haggard." He disclaims all responsibility for "Me," and thinks that if matters have come to this climax it is high time something were done.

The health of Lord Salisbury, stopping near Dieppe, is the cause of grave anxiety to his friends. There are rumors to the effect that his withdrawal from public life is probable.

The Marquis of Ailesbury will move for an injunction to prevent the Jockey Club from warning him off Newmarket Heath.

Richard Tichborne Doughty, the claimant, has been removed to the City Lunatic Asylum. He broke a street lamp in front of the Mansion House. On being arrested he stated that he wanted to see the Lord Mayor to get a little home rule.

The missing gunboat Wasp of the British squadron in Chinese waters bears a name of ill omen. Another Wasp, a gunboat of the same size, was lost in 1884 off the Irish coast with fifty of her crew.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Much Alarm Felt in Berlin Because of His Condition.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—[New York World Cable.]—The latest reports from Toblach regarding the condition of the Prince Imperial are very disquieting. There is no doubt but what the cancerous growth destroyed temporarily by the severe cauterization to which Dr. Mackenzie subjected his imperial patient has reappeared with greater virulence. Even the court papers speak of his condition as being very grave, and much regret is expressed on all sides that the imperial patient did not continue his journey further southward than Toblach, where for the last few days the thermometer has been but between 7° and 3° above zero. The Prince Imperial is physically incapacitated from standing caustic treatment again, and his treatment consists merely of inhalations of bismuth for alleviating the pain. The receipt of this news has created a great sensation here, and on every side is heard expressions of sympathy for Unser Fritz and for the popular Princess Imperial, soon, as many fear, to be a widow.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Fast New Cruiser Built for the Spanish Government—Sailed for Home.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—[New York World Cable.]—Reina Regente, the new deck-protected cruiser which has just been built for the Spanish Government on Clyde, is the fastest warship afloat. Last week for the first time her speed was tested under natural draught. She steamed at a rate of nineteen knots, or more than twenty-one and a half miles an hour. Under forced draught she will certainly steam twenty and one-half knots, or twenty-three miles and a third. This is a speed of which not even the best great ocean liners are capable. It is sufficient to enable the new vessel to cross the Atlantic from New York to Queenstown in about five days and five hours. Neither the Etruria or the Umbria would accomplish the same voyage in less than five days and twenty-two hours, and yet these ships are the fastest merchant steamers in existence. Spain is now building four more cruisers of unusual power.

On the Auraria, which left Liverpool Oct. 8, there were G. W. Anderson, the Rev. E. Anthon, Charles E. Atkinson, T. H. Blyth, Frederick A. Brown, W. Buchanan and family, Dr. T. H. Burchard, Sir George Campbell, member of Parliament, Ida Davenport, Charles Dickens, N. W. Dodge, H. R. Fairfax, I. A. French, P. Hannington, C. W. Huntington, Miss Judson, Lord Kinnaird, Francis Parkenham, Charles Peabody, S. B. Peck, I. L. Pursol, T. L. Rosser Jr., Henry Welch, Sumner W. White, Henry Yates.

On the Fulda from Bremen, which left Southampton Oct. 8, were George E. Matthews, J. H. Perry and wife, Curtis Guild Jr., John Rock, Henry Clauson Jr. and family, W. R. Lefevre, Andrew Carnegie and wife, H. S. Frick and wife.

On the Nevada, from Liverpool, Oct. 8, were Herbert Arnold, Edward Clyde, S. Francis Jr., Charles Larned, Richard B. Mack, Peter Olson, the Rev. Dr. Robinson, John Lowry, Mrs. Emily Matterson, Harley Matterson.

Wilson Barrett Not Married.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Mr. Wilson Barrett was interviewed by wire at Derby today, where he is playing. He said: "The story published yesterday in New York, which has been summarized to me by cable from an astonished friend—to the effect I have married Mrs. Eastlake—is, to put it mildly, a mistake. It is a painful statement to make on merest hearsay, for if true it would dishonor me and the memory of my late wife, who has not been buried three months. Also it would insult the Queen, who sent me a letter of condolence. I have not only not remarried, but I have no intention to do so. Pray deny the statement."

THE WAR ON THE BUCKET-SHOPS.

Dissatisfaction with the Policy of President Wright.

A good many Board of Trade men are beginning to look very suspicious when the anti-bucket-shop war is mentioned in their hearing. Within the last few days there have been signs of growing opposition to President Wright's policy of extermination, or rather to his methods of enforcing the policy. "How does it happen that the Western Union is so godly and obedient?" some of them are asking. The Postal has been disciplined, although its managers deny that it ever furnished quotations to a bucket-shop or anybody else. It simply had leased wires to certain blacklisted concerns, but those wires did not enter the board and had no connection with the board. Yet because it declined promptly to violate its leases it was immediately ousted from the floor of the exchange. Last Friday the Commercial Quotation Company, which supplies quotations by tickers, was suddenly cut off without warning, and, when its complaining subscribers asked for explanations, the manager was unable to explain, except by saying that the board had for some unknown reason cut their connection. Later it was learned that President Wright had ordered the Commercial's wires out on the ground that the company was supplying the quotations to Boston bucket-shops. When the Commercial Company denied this and called for proof, it then came out that it was not the Chicago company but the New York parent company which was feeding the Boston shops, and that not with Chicago figures but with the quotations of the New York Produce Exchange. Still the Commercial Company is doing no business, and its disgusted customers are, per force, putting in Western Union tickers.

Such, in a general way, is the present status of the telegraph war in Chicago, as viewed by a large number of traders. People here begin to recall that the Postal was the company that reduced rates between Chicago and New York from 50 to 15 cents, and that the Commercial Quotation Company has forced the cost of tickers from $10 a month down to $2. They naturally begin to think of these benefits to the public, because now they see the Western Union's power in connection with Board of Trade matters growing daily, and fear that if this bucket-shop crusade continues on the lines followed thus far it will end with their old enemy enjoying a complete monopoly of the Board of Trade business.

Managers of the rival companies do not hesitate to say that the whole crusade has been organized and run in the interest of the Western Union. This is to be expected, of course, but what is more to the point is that facts are given bearing out their claim, and many Board of Trade men, not by any means friends of bucket-shops, admit that things do not look right. The dissatisfaction has reached such a point that several independent members have met together and resolved to investigate thoroughly certain charges that have been made against President Wright. The manager of one of the telegraph companies, for instance, does not hesitate to say that every possible discrimination is made in favor of the Western Union; that, although it has been directed to withhold quotations from unauthorized parties, it has been repeatedly detected in violations of the order. Instead of being promptly "disciplined," as were the Postal and the Commercial Companies, the Western Union, it is charged, is politely notified of its fault and asked to do better. It complies in each case when it gets ready, but keeps on with its violation of directions elsewhere.

President Wright, when asked about the charges, said they were merely one of the devices of the bucket-shop crowd to get sympathy and create division in the board. "The charges are false. The Western Union is treated just as are the others. As for the Commercial Quotation Company it can come back in ten minutes if its officers will give their parole not to seek an injunction against us as they did against the New York Stock Exchange. We don't wish to be put in that box, and what means have we of knowing that they will not treat us just as they did the New York Exchange? The Floyd system of bucket-shops gets its quotations from a man named Crane, who sends them in messages. They don't get full quotations, but pad them out and pretend they have everything. This move is merely a part of the fight, and the public will understand it perfectly when it is over."

AN AGED HORSE-THIEF.

His Thievish Instincts Too Strong to Be Overcome.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The local police have a case in hand which should find a place in the curiosities of crime. It is that of an 83-year-old horse-thief, whose criminal instincts are too strong to be changed. Two weeks ago William Wills, alias Filmore, alias Smith, an aged horse-thief, was released from the Baltimore Penitentiary, where he had been a prisoner for nearly three years. Before he could cross the sidewalk in front of the prison an officer notified him that he was under arrest for horse-stealing in this city three years ago. The old man refused to return to Washington until the necessary papers were issued. He was brought back for trial, but before the case was called to the attention of the court he pleaded for mercy. He said that while he had been a number of terms in prison he had never revealed his true name; that he had six grown sons in business in Louisiana and Texas, and the few remaining days of his life he would like to spend at his old home in New Orleans. He said he only wanted to go home to die among his friends and relatives. The District Attorney decided to nolle prosequi the case and give the old man another chance. Wills was released and was furnished a ticket to New Orleans, which he sold to a scalper and purchased a watch and chain. He returned to this city from Baltimore, whence he was to sail for his old home, and Friday morning he visited the Centre Market, where only three years ago he stole a horse and wagon. A detective recovered the team and had the old man arrested in Baltimore, but as he had broken jail at Towsontown, Md., he was tried for that offense and given three years. When he visited the market again Friday and saw so many animals the temptation was too great and he drove off a horse belonging to a commission merchant. The robbery was reported to the police, but nothing was heard from the stolen horse until Saturday afternoon. Investigation revealed the fact that the old man who wanted to go home to die had sold the horse to a colored man who lives in West Washington. The thief has not yet been found. He was seen in South Washington yesterday, but before an officer could find him he made his escape.

A QUESTION OF STATE RIGHTS.

Two Virginia County Officials Imprisoned for Contempt of the Federal Court.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 10.—The action of certain State officials with reference to the coupons which belong to the Riddleberger State bonds assumed a novel aspect Saturday, when Attorney-General Ayres and John Scott, Commonwealth's Attorney of Fauquier, were committed to jail for their refusal to pay a fine assessed against them by Judge Bond of the United States Court for contempt. The contempt consisted in the Attorney-General's persistence in attempting to enforce an act of the State Legislature known as the "coupon-crusher," in defiance of the fact that Judge Bond had issued a restraining order pending the hearing of an injunction.

Under the "coupon-crusher" the Commonwealth Attorneys were bringing suit against every merchant doing business who had not paid his taxes in money, notwithstanding the fact that they may have tendered coupons in payment of the full amount due the State. Attorney-General Ayres was the first man in the State to disobey Judge Bond's mandate, and up to this time he appeared to have a clear field.

Of course Gen. Ayres believes in the justice of his position. The order issued by Judge Bond directed the clerk to enter a fine of $500 against him for contempt, and directed the Marshal to take him in custody until the fine is paid. Mr. Ayres refused to pay the fine, and was committed to jail. Ayres and Scott are still locked up. Tomorrow application will be made to the Supreme Court of the United States to get them out on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Bond holds that the Supreme Court has nothing to do with the contempt case.

This is a phase of the Virginia debt question which has been expected. Virginians are wrathy and denounce the imprisonment of these two men as an uncalled-for usurpation of State-rights. Judge Bond intimated in open court that Mr. Scott, who is very old, was little more than a lunatic upon the subject of State-rights, and this remark has caused feeling against him to run high.

Call this evening and see the grandest repository and stock of carriages on earth, lit up by electric light from 7:30 to 10 p. m.
STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.,
203 to 206 Michigan avenue.

ABERDEEN'S TOWN SITE.

RIVAL CLAIMANTS TO A PORTION OF THE CITY'S LANDS.

Why the Secretary of the Interior Directed that No Entries Be Permitted Until the Rights of the Contestants Can Be Determined—Opportunities for Enterprising Yankees in Africa—General Washington News.

[From yesterday's first edition.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—There is now pending in the General Land Office a case that is of special interest to the founders of "mushroom towns." The City of Aberdeen, Dak., sprung up by a few people getting together and settling in the place until it became desirable to make the settlement a town. They did not enter a township site, and this is important as bearing on the case. In 1882 the Legislature granted it an act of incorporation, the corporate limits comprising 1,100 acres. This land was originally part of the public domain. It was taken up under the preëmption or homestead law, the owners donating it to the city and the proceeds from the sale of certain lots going into the municipal treasury. In 1883, Andrew L. Scott came along and tried to enter a quarter section (160 acres) within the corporate limits of the town under a timber-culture entry. This entry the General Land Office declared to be illegal. Then James R. and Lyman C. Dayton, who, by the way, are not related, endeavored to get possession of the same land. They fought each other and they fought Scott, both of the Daytons claiming priority of entry. After numerous delays and postponements the Register of the local office found in effect that the entries of both the Daytons were invalidated and without force because they were clearly speculative and not those of bona-fide settlers. That the Daytons went there with a view to speculative purposes was made apparent by the testimony. Among other things, James R., although he possessed no title, deeded to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad the right of way through the land he didn't own, the site for a station, shops, etc. An appeal from the Register's decision was taken to the Secretary of the Interior. Meanwhile the city set up a claim to this quarter section and took a hand in the contest. Last week Acting-Secretary Muldrow found that the claim of the city presented a stronger case prima facie than that of any other claimant, and he directed the local officers "that no entries of the land be allowed until such time as the right of said city thereto may be duly determined, and to such end notice should be duly given the attorneys appearing for said city requiring the presentation of the city's claim under the town-site laws within sixty days after notice of this decision."

Under the town-site laws the Secretary of the Interior has the power, in a case of this kind, to stop preëmption and homestead entries; but competent lawyers say that he has no authority to do so in this particular case, because the town site was never patented, and the town cannot make an additional entry as it had never made an original entry. It is the first time that the question has ever been presented in this light, and its final decision will form a valuable precedent.

Another question involved is the power of the Secretary to withdraw from the public domain, for sixty days or any other time, public lands. The President has that power conferred upon him by statute, but not the Secretary of the Interior. Besides the Daytons there are several other men anxious to preëmpt this land. The Register of the Land-Office places its value at $75,000, which is probably about half of its actual worth, while its prospective worth is only limited by the power of the imagination.

ENCOURAGING TO AMERICANS.

The Whole Congo Region Overflowing with Wealth.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Lieut. Emory H. Taunt, who entered the navy from Buffalo in 1865, is one of the adventurous men of the service. He has seen hard service in the Arctic regions, in connection with the Greely relief expedition on the United States ship Thetis, and twelve months from the time the Thetis left Capt. Sabine found him in the heart of tropical Africa on a special mission for the Government. Lieut. Taunt spent ten months in the Congo River country, and penetrated 1,200 miles into the interior, undergoing experiences of the most perilous character. He was sent to accompany the expedition of ex-Minister Henry S. Sanford and report upon the feasibility of opening up trade between the Congo country and the United States. This report has been completed and is now in the hands of the public printer. The Lieutenant is enthusiastic over the commercial possibilities of the Congo section, and believes that if our method of administering the Government permitted prompt and vigorous action a great trade might be secured to the United States. Ivory has been thus far the principal export, but the country abounds with other objects of commerce which may be obtained from the natives at a nominal value. The natives have but little idea of commercial values, and are as likely to give in barter ten for one as two for one for an article that takes their fancy. Firearms and whisky are irresistible to the Congo warrior while gay-colored ribbons, beads, looking-glasses, and shiny trinkets catch the warrior's wife or sister just as they do her sex in more enlightened lands. There is evidently in this newly-opened country a fascinating field for adventure and trade; but it has a serious drawback in the deadly fevers which in some seasons attack whites and natives alike. The prevalent fever is malarial, apparently, but has not been clearly defined clinically. It is similar to the deadly fever which decimates the French garrisons in their lowland possessions, or holdings, in Madagascar. Lieut. Taunt has been in Washington two or three days looking after his report. Tonight he left for New York to join the United States ship Nipsic, to which he has orders for a three years' cruise. It is surmised that the Nipsic may be ordered to visit the west coast of Africa on her cruise to show the flag along the Gold Coast and at the mouth of the Congo and do what may be done to encourage Americans now engaged in the hazardous but promising commerce of the coast. The orders have not yet been prepared, but will be soon.

IN GENERAL.

Manning and Jordan's Bank Made a Government Depository.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The Secretary of the Treasury uses his own discretion in designating National banks as Government depositories. Sometimes the exercise of that discretion is criticised. The Western National Bank of New York has been made a Government depository. This is the bank that was organized for Secretary Manning and Treasurer Jordan. While the stock of the bank was being floated one of the strong points was that it would be practically an Administration bank and would in due time be made a Government depository. Two months before his resignation took effect Treasurer Jordan was engaged more in this private enterprise than in looking after his official duties. If a list of stockholders were published the names of several Treasury officers who are not forbidden by law to hold National bank stock would probably appear. It is understood that last week Mr. Jordan brought over bonds enough to make his bank the largest depository in the United States. Some months ago the Administration people were put out because Senator Sherman criticised their policy of making new banks Government depositories. His criticism was caused by the discovery that the rotten Fidelity of Cincinnati held such a position. No one has yet been able to get from the Treasury Department a satisfactory statement of the reason which caused the Fidelity to be made a Government depository.

HIGGINS' VAULTING AMBITION.

Eugene Higgins is after something new. He wants to be Doorkeeper of the House in the Fiftieth Congress. Should the "regular" ticket by any chance be elected in Maryland it need not be a matter of surprise if he looms up suddenly as a formidable contestant for the place. It is generally conceded that there is great opposition to Donelson, the present incumbent. Donelson is from Tennessee. Other candidates are Maj. Hurtt of Mississippi; Capt. Reader, a one-armed ex-Union soldier, who is now a watchman at the Treasury Department; Asher Barrett of New York, at present in the House Library; and a man from Texas. Hurtt claims to have sixty-seven votes pledged to him. If this is true he will have no difficulty in capturing the Democratic caucus, where only eighty-seven votes are necessary to nominate him. Capt. Reader is backed by Sam Randall.

THE NEWS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Assessment of the Chicago Gas Companies Before the State Board.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—It was expected that the report of the Committee on Corporations other than railroads would be laid before the State Board of Equalization this morning, but it went over till tomorrow. When James P. Root, the Chairman of the General Equalization Committee, was asked how they expect to get at the assessment of the great Gas Trust of Chicago, he replied: "The board would assess the Gas Trust Company heavily if it could be reached, but it was organized after May 1—that is, the papers were recorded after that date, and so the board has no jurisdiction. It ought to be put in for about half a million." Mr. Meiler, the Chairman of the Corporations Committee, says the Gas Trust filed notice of incorporation April 27, but did not complete the papers till June, and consequently is not liable to assessment on its capital stock till next year. The Chicago Arc Light Company, he says, is in the same situation, but the Chicago companies absorbed into the Gas Trust are assessed as if the consolidation had not taken place. It appears that some of these companies claim they have now no actual existence and cannot be taxed, but the position of the board is that, whatever the relation of the companies to the Gas Trust, both of them could not be non-existent on the 1st of May and so escape taxation. Accordingly, the Hyde Park Gas Company, the Lake Gas Company, the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company, the Consumers' Company, the People's Gas Company, and the Equitable Gaslight & Fuel Company have all been included in the list of corporations assessed. The total increase upon these gas companies over their assessment last year is about $200,000. The Equitable made no return—in fact, it never has made one and never was assessed by the State Board. It is lumped in at $75,000 this year.

The Committee on Railroads made its report to the board this afternoon, the report being laid over under the rules. The total assessed value of this class of property is $66,571,236, being an increase of $3,599,000 over last year.

Edward A. Blodgett, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, has prepared a statement showing that the value of property as assessed by local assessors and equalized by the board has decreased in the four years up to and including 1887 to the amount of 2 79-100 per cent, while the assessment of railroad property has steadily increased during that period a total of 10 50-100 per cent. The board will adjourn Thursday or Friday. The session will be a day or two longer than usual and will cost $500 more than the appropriation.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Secretary of State issued licenses of incorporation to the following new companies today:

The Electrical Hatchway Door Company of Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; object, granting licences and selling territory on any devices owned by the company; incorporators, C. F. Banks, R. L. Webster, M. F. Holmes.

Operative Millers' Publishing Company of East St. Louis, Ill.; capital stock, $10,000; object, to engage in a general publishing business; incorporators, A. R. Rivet, J. M. Caldwell, J. A. Gruennagel.

Elm Street Railway Company of Rock Island, Ill.; capital stock, $15,000; object, to operate a street railway; incorporators, J. J. Reimers, W. P. Quayle, W. G. Whitehead, and others.

Hooton Low-Down Harvester Company of Chicago; capital stock, $600,000; to make and sell grain-harvesters; incorporators, W. H. Smith, M. M. Hooton, J. W. Bennett.

A certificate of organization was issued to the Oakland Club of Hyde Park, Ill.; without capital stock; object, to promote social intercourse; incorporators, L. H. Bisbee, James R. Mann, C. H. Crawford.

MINOR ITEMS.

The Governor has made the following appointments of delegates to the Waterways Convention at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 20: John McDowell of Mound City, and Wood Bittenhouse, N. B. Thistlewood, and T. W. Halliday of Cairo.

The Live-Stock Commissioners have issued a form of permit to all railroads centering in Chicago authorizing them, regardless of existing quarantine restrictions, to receive cattle destined for the coming Fat-Stock Show in Chicago, provided such cattle are unloaded directly into the Exposition Building, to be reloaded directly from the building for reshipment, and not to be unloaded or reloaded elsewhere in Cook County.

A. E. Redstone of California arrived here today from Washington to take part in the National Industrial Reform Convention to meet in the State-House Thursday. Redstone is the man who is contesting the Congressional seat of C. N. Felton from the Fifth District of California. He is President of the National Labor Council and is talked of as one of the convention candidates for nomination as President of the United States.

HELD CAPTIVE BY MEXICAN BANDITS.

A Man Now in Tolono, Ill., Who Tells a Remarkable Story of Adventure.

TOLONO, Ill., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—A remarkable story of adventure and captivity was related at this place yesterday afternoon. The narrator was H. P. Osgood, and the weird tale was the history of his life. At 16 he enlisted in the Second Dragoons, U. S. A., at New Orleans in 1843, and fought through the Mexican War. He was with Twiggs' command in Texas when the war between the States broke out, but was transferred to the East and took part in the first battle of Bull Run. He received his first wound at Vicksburg, and now carries seven bullets in his body. Gen. Winder accidentally shot him through the head at Andersonville, where he was a prisoner eleven months and five days. At the close of the war he was transferred from Mobile back to Texas. In 1865 he was captured on the Rio Grande by a band of Mexican bandits and held a prisoner by them nearly twenty-two years, during which time he made several ineffectual attempts to escape, in the last of which he received two terrible wounds, neither of which has yet healed. One is on his forehead, and the other, inflicted with a copper missile, in his breast, is six inches in diameter. Last April the Mexican troops surprised his captors and made them all prisoners, himself included. He told the story of his captivity and was given an opportunity to prove his citizenship, which he succeeded in doing, and was then forwarded to the American Consul-General at Mexico, who sent him to Vera Cruz, where the Vice-Consul provided him passage to New York. He is now going to his parents and other relatives supposed to be living near Alton, Ill. His right hand and foot are partly gone, and his whole body is a mass of wounds. No less than three gunshots have passed through his head. He is a most pitiable object, and his story bears every appearance of truth.

FEARED EXPULSION FROM THE BOARD.

John Williams Gets an Injunction Against the Board of Trade.

John Williams, a commission merchant, filed a bill in the Superior Court against the Board of Trade to prevent it from suspending him. He says that June 14 last he sold 10,000 bushels of July wheat to S. D. Eldridge at 79 cents a bushel and on the same day bought of him 5,000 bushels of June wheat at 80⅞ cents a bushels. The next day Eldridge failed and assigned the June wheat trade to W. R. Linn, who demanded a settlement. Complainant offered to take the June wheat if Eldridge would take the July wheat, but declined to settle one deal without the other. Linn then brought the matter before the Board of Arbitration, who decided in complainant's favor. Eldridge not being satisfied with this applied to the Board of Directors to have complainant suspended for failure to keep his contract, and they advised him to settle. He fears they will expel him, and asks for an injunction against them, claiming the matter has been already definitly settled by the Board of Arbitration and that the directors cannot revise or change the decision. Judge Jamieson granted an injunction.

At the meeting of the directors of the Board of Trade yesterday George W. Wiggs was suspended for six months for being interested in and connected with a bucket-shop since July 1, 1887. The bucket-shop he was charged with being connected with was that of Wiley H. Strawbridge & Co. Mr. Wiggs leaves in a few days for a six-months' trip to Mexico. The case of Robert H. Thorburn, who was suspended for one week by President Wright for making some remarks to him in regard to the large bell on the floor, was not called. Mr. Thorburn appealed to the directors and was reinstated until they could take action on the matter. He was on hand with his witnesses yesterday, but the case was not reached.

Youthful Desperadoes Come to Grief.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 11.—A series of incendiary fires and burglaries was brought to an end this morning by the arrest of nine young men who had banded together for the purposes of burglary and arson. The culprits had an ironclad agreement which called for the death of any member divulging any of the association's secrets. The first youth arrested made a confession implicating his associates. A large amount of stolen property was recovered, and the police say the evidence against the young men is conclusive.

Mexican Smugglers Killed.

MATAMORAS, Mex., Oct. 11.—Gen. Vela received the following telegram Saturday:

SAN FERNANDO, Oct. 8.—Yesterday there was a combat with a strong party of smugglers at a point known as Huisachosa, near Rancho Viejo. There were captured eighteen large bales of goods and two small ones, eight horses, a mule, and three carbines. Three of the smugglers were killed, among them the well-known bandit Pedro Salas of the Glori Ranch. Two of my men were wounded. F. T. AMES, Lieutenant.

Damaging Storm in Mazatlan.

NOGALES, Ariz., Oct. 11.—Advices from Guaymas, Mex., say a terrific wind-storm swept over Mazatlan Oct. 7, destroying many buildings and carrying destruction to everything in its path. It is feared a number of lives have been lost. The coffee and orange crops in the vicinity of Mazatlan have been destroyed. Loss about $800,000.

Everyone smokes Carl Upmann's Bouquet, 10c.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

BAD STATE OF THE EAST-BOUND SHIPMENT BUSINESS.

The Railroads Would Get None of It Whatever if They Did Not Cut the Rates—The Soft-Coal War Still Raging—Reductions to Be Made in the Price of 1,000-Mile Tickets—Prevention of Fraudulent Billing.

East-bound shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the various railroads for the week ending last Saturday amounted to 25,373 tons, against 26,878 tons for the week previous. If it had not been that most of the lines continue to take export traffic at the low cut rates a much larger decrease would have had to be recorded. It is only by cutting rates that the railroads are able to secure a fair proportion of the east-bound traffic against the competition of the lake lines. The assertions made by the Eastern roads that they have made no contracts at cut rates extending beyond Oct. 1 are not substantiated by the facts. It transpires that most of the roads made contracts with nearly all the large shippers at 10 cents less than tariff, extending to Jan. 15, 1888. These contracts are quite elastic, and do not name any specific quantity of freight, but allow the shippers to send all the business they desire at the cut rate up to that time. It is claimed that some of the lines are taking new business at a cut of 10 cents. For instance, a large lot of flour, variously stated as from 5,000 to 10,000 barrels, was recently shipped from Milwaukee to Liverpool, to be delivered at that point at $3.57 per barrel. This price either signifies a reduction of 10 cents on the rail and ocean rate, or a loss of 10 cents to the shipper. Aside from the straight cut in rates made by the roads it is claimed that further inducements are offered to shippers by the railroads absorbing terminal and switching charges. The relations between the various roads are getting very strained, and the general opinion is that a collapse in east-bound rates cannot be much longer avoided. The fact that the Michigan Central has for some weeks past managed to secure a much larger proportion of the business than any of the other lines creates much feeling, although the road claims its advantage to be due to legitimate causes. The following statement shows the shipments from Chicago to seaboard points by the various roads for the week ending last Saturday and also the percentage carried by each:

Route.	Flour. Tons.	Grain. Tons.	Provisions. Tons.	Total. Tons.	Per cent.
Chicago & Grand Tr'nk	1,665	737	1,037	3,439	13.6
Michigan Central	1,937	4,165	608	6,710	26.4
Lake Shore	186	1,570	1,373	3,129	12.3
Fort Wayne	1,553	2,662	746	4,962	19.6
Pan-Handle	1,210	819	484	2,513	9.9
Baltimore & Ohio	464	928	750	2,142	8.4
Nickel-Plate	1,084	1,288	63	2,435	9.6
Big Four	13	23	7	43	0.2
Total	8,112	12,193	5,068	25,373	100.0

Could Not Settle the Soft-Coal Rate War.

The managers of the various roads interested in the soft-coal traffic to the Northwest held a meeting at Chairman Faithorn's office yesterday to make a final effort for a settlement of the soft-coal rate war. The great desire of all the lines to get better rates led to the belief that this meeting would succeed in settling the difficulties, and that an advance in rates would be agreed upon. But the hopes of the railroad officials were not realized, and the indications now are that the low rates will continue in effect for some time yet. At yesterday's meeting the Northwestern was willing to compromise by making the rate on coal from all Illinois mines, including Southern Illinois points, the same as the rate from Chicago, but insisted that on coal from Indiana and Hocking Valley points the rate to Chicago should be added to the regular Chicago rate. The other roads were willing to accept the proposition provided the Northwestern would consent to exclude coal from points in Illinois south of the Streator and La Salle coalfields. It being found impossible to come to an agreement the representative of the Northwestern moved that the rate on soft coal be advanced 50 cents above the present rate of 95 cents per ton, and to Minnesota points $1. This would have made the rate higher than the tariff in effect before the war broke out. The other roads, however, did not take kindly to the proposition and it was voted down. Several other propositions looking to a settlement of the war were made, but were also voted down.

To Prevent "Snide" or Fraudulent Billing of East-Bound Freight.

At a recent meeting of the managers of the Western roads it was resolved that in the matter of complaint of the Central Traffic Association regarding the present condition relative to division of through rates and the alleged connivance of Western with the Eastern lines in the manipulation of billing, etc., whereby the established through rates are cut, the following was adopted:

"That the Western lines deprecate any disturbance in established through rates, and will not in any way lend their aid to any connection in any manner to disturb such rates, but will in all cases deliver the property to Eastern connections with such voucher as will indicate precisely the actual originating point of the business. In order to prevent any possible complication arising in consequence of past practices brought about at the request and solicitation of Eastern lines it is agreed that this section shall become effective Sept. 25, 1887, and the Western lines especially request the Eastern lines not to make in the future any request of their Western connections contrary to the spirit of this section.

"That the Western lines disclaim any responsibility for the action of the Eastern lines in proffering divisions to their Western connections, which may by some Eastern lines be considered as excessive, and desire to direct the attention of the Eastern lines to the fact that the establishment of divisions to and from competitive points under the existing law frequently involves a large amount of intermediate local traffic the loss of revenue on which the divisions in a measure compensate for.

"That inasmuch as the adjustment of divisions need not in any manner affect through rates, the Western lines suggest that the integrity of through rates will be preserved if their Eastern connections in all cases charge freight received from their Western connections. If a conference is desired to consider other questions growing out of the trouble complained of, authority is hereby conferred on the Chairmen of the respective Western associations to appoint committees to meet with representatives of Eastern roads."

In accordance with the above action by the Western roads the Eastern roads have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That pending the general settlement of the whole question by appropriate committees of the proper officers the Joint Committee of the Eastern roads submits to the lines west of Chicago the following rules, which each and all the lines east of Chicago hereby pledge themselves to severally and collectively observe and enforce: First, that on and after Sept. 25, 1887, the divisions from Peoria and Peoria group points shall apply only to such traffic as originates at those points, and for the time being only to traffic which originates strictly and locally at points on or east of the Mississippi River and west of Peoria points which is billed in good faith for the purpose of taking the established tariff rate from these points; second, that no divisions will be recognized by the parties hereto to which bill any traffic from points west of the Mississippi River to Peoria points to be rebilled at those points, and any rates, divisions, or expense bills at variance with this decision will not hereafter be recognized, and any traffic billed from points on the Mississippi River having advance charges or which came from points west of the Mississippi River, will be charged at full local tariff rates from Chicago. It is not the purpose of this committee to recognize the equity of using Peoria divisions for any other than traffic from Peoria points so long as the same lines have their direct routes to and their terminus for this traffic in Chicago.

A Reduction in the Price of 1,000-Mile Tickets.

Notices of withdrawal from the Western States Passenger Association are still coming in. The Minnesota & Northwestern followed the example of the Alton, Illinois Central, Milwaukee & Northern, and Central Iowa yesterday by informing Chairman Abbott of its intention to withdraw. The road assigns no reason for its action, but it is understood to be due to its desire to reduce the rate for 1,000-mile tickets to $20, or two cents per mile, which under the rules of the association it could not do as long as it was a member of it. It is also believed that this road intends to inaugurate the same policy in regard to passenger traffic as it has pursued on freight traffic for some months past, and will make such rates as it considers best for its interests regardless of the rates made by other northwestern lines. The indications therefore are that the Northwestern roads will soon be engaged in a passenger war as serious as their freight war now is. There is no probability that the Western roads will be able much longer to keep up a rate of $25 for 1,000-mile tickets. As soon as the Minnesota & Northwestern reduces the rate to $20 other competing lines will be compelled to follow suit, and the Western lines also will be unable to maintain a $25 rate any longer. The Rock Island has already notified Chairman Abbott of its desire to make a rate of $40 for 2,000-mile tickets and requested him to call a meeting of the association to consider the matter. The Rock Island claims that the most serious grievance of shippers is that such high rates are charged for mileage tickets, and that more harmonious relations between shippers and the railroads would be established if the rate for 2,000-mile tickets was reduced to two cents per mile. The reason that the Rock Island is opposed to making a two-cent rate for 1,000-mile tickets is that 1,000 miles is just enough to go to Omaha or Kansas City and return, and owing to this fact people going to these points would buy such tickets in lieu of regular ones, thereby demoralizing the regular rates, which are more than two cents per mile. Commercial men could just as well make use of 2,000-mile tickets, while the general public could not afford to buy such tickets, and consequently regular rates could be maintained and at the same time commercial travelers be given the benefit of lower rates.

The Granting of Reduced Fares.

The Passenger Department of the Central Traffic Association held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday to consider east-bound passenger affairs. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That rates for hunters from the territory of the Central Traffic Association may be made two cents per mile for the round trip, short line distance, or four cents per mile, one way, by short line, up to the different basing points officially named for that business by connecting roads, and under such restrictions as may be named by said connecting roads.

Regarding rates for the Fat-Stock Show it was agreed that a rate of one and one-third of the highest authorized limited fare for the round trip may be made. Where no limited rate is named between the points the lowest unlimited rate shall be taken as a basis, and that in any case 50 cents shall be added for an admission ticket. Tickets are to be sold Nov. 8, 11, and 15, good going only the day of sale and good returning for five days, including day of sale. The time limit on the return tickets of exhibitors at the show may be extended by the Vice-Chairman on the certificate of the secretary of the show, by an indorsement on the tickets, which will be honored by lines that give instructions to this effect. The extreme limit of extension is to be Tuesday, Nov. 22. For the Piedmont Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, it was agreed that roads in the Central Traffic Association desiring to do so may sell round-trip excursion tickets under the restrictions of the Southern Passenger Association by adding four cents per mile, one way short line, from any point within the association to the basing rate from Cincinnati or Louisville. Date of sale and limits to be announced by the Vice-Chairman.

It was agreed that a meeting of the rate clerks should be held at Chicago to prepare a winter tourist rate sheet as soon as the Chairman receives from the Southern lines the winter tourist basing rates from the Ohio River.

Roadmasters in Convention.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—One hundred roadmasters, representing all the principal railroads in the country, are holding the fifth annual meeting of the association at the Kennard House. The afternoon was taken up in the discussion of the advantage of the adoption of a standard rail. Although no agreement was reached, the general opinion was that the best rail for use on all roads, especially the trunk lines, would be a Street rail weighing from seventy-five to eighty pounds a yard.

General Notes.

The attorneys of the various roads running east from this city held a conference yesterday with Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association regarding the defense to be made in the case brought against those roads before the Inter-State Commerce Commission by the dressed-beef shippers, alleging discrimination in the matter of rates on dressed-beef shipments. The shippers claim that the present rates on dressed beef are extortionate and they ask that the railroads be compelled to make the rate on dressed beef the same as on provisions in refrigerator-cars. The latter rate is 35 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York, while the rate is 65 cents per 100 pounds. The case is to be argued before the commission next week.

FOR A COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

A Plea for Fielden, Schwab, and Parsons—Thinks Them Less Guilty than the Others.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It seems to me that your numerous correspondents who discuss the Anarchists' case pay too little attention to the different degrees of guilt of the condemned men. Some, like J. K. Magie, want every one of them set at liberty; others, like the Rev. Lloyd Jones, want all their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life. It has from the first seemed to me a mistake that all the seven were condemned to death. I think the State's Attorney must have thought the same. If I remember aright Mr. Furthmann, the Assistant State's Attorney, who may be presumed in this matter to be an echo of Mr. Grinnell, in an interview after the decision of the Supreme Court was rendered, said that Fielden and Schwab were the victims of the conspiracy organized by more dangerous plotters, that they had nothing to do with the manufacture of the dynamite bombs or the more deadly work of the conspiracy; and that Fielden had no previous knowledge that the bomb was to be thrown that night. I think the evidence will bear out this view. I am sure, also, that Parsons had no idea of the bomb-throwing by Schnaubelt, else he would not have taken his wife and children to the meeting; and, besides, I do not think he would have returned to Chicago and given himself up were he as deeply implicated in the plot as Lingg, Spies, Engel, or Fischer. As to Schwab, he seems to be a poor creature, a mere tool of Spies, who wrote and spoke and acted as Spies told him. He was at the haymarket meeting as a messenger and not as a conspirator I take it. I admit that according to the law they are all implicated in the crime of murder, but I will not admit that all equally deserve death. They were not aware of the existence of the law, perhaps, in regard to accessories before the fact. If they were they did not all comprehend its meaning. Their ignorance was not altogether blamable. The city authorities during the whole of the Harrison Administration permitted Fielden and Parsons to make as violent speeches as any they delivered in the haymarket square the night of the bomb throwing. They were not warned or reproved. What wonder, then, that they kept right on with their mouth violence. Is it not a fact that even among lawyers, too, there is some difference of opinion as to the interpretation of the rather vague statute under which these men were convicted? Was not this vagueness urged as a reason why the clearer and more definit law known as "the Merritt Conspiracy law" was passed at the last session of the Legislature? If the enactment of this Merritt law was necessary to clear the doubts of laymen and make every one understand his responsibility how can half-educated men like Fielden, and half-crazy fellows like Parsons, and simpletons like Schwab be blamed for not having understood it as the court afterwards defined it? It may be said that their ignorance, real or pretended, of the meaning of the law is no excuse for its violation. That may be, but it is some palliation of their offense when the punishment proposed is death.

If lawmakers felt obliged to carefully amend the conspiracy statute in order to make its meaning clear to everybody is not that sufficient reason for not carrying out the full penal sentence for its violation when it was vague? Did not THE TRIBUNE say editorially, when urging the passage of the Merritt bill while it was pending, that if that bill had been enacted by the Legislature two years previously no bombs would have been thrown at the haymarket and no policemen would have been killed?

I will say nothing of the sentence as far as it applies to those concerned in the manufacture of the bombs. Those fellows, and those who were concerned in the bomb distribution, knew very well that they were intended for murder. There is no excuse or palliation for their action and none is here offered. But there is not equally clear evidence to connect either Fielden, Parsons, or Schwab with bomb distribution, or bomb manufacture, or bomb throwing.

By all means punish and punish to the full extent of the law those who plotted murder or who assisted in its perpetration, but don't hang men for making speeches, however violent they may have been. Men like Fielden and Parsons do not consider the effect or the consequences of their talk always. The immunity they enjoyed for such talk as they indulged in previous to the haymarket oration probably had the effect of making them believe that their talk was not criminally in violation of the law. It is time that there should be some discrimination made as to the guilt of those men. Why not commute the sentence to the penitentiary? I should think it a misfortune that Fielden and Parsons and Schwab should be punished equally with Lingg and Spies and Fischer. The facts should be presented to the Governor with a view to insuring such discrimination.

JOHN SCHMIDT.

COUNT MITKIEWICZ AND HIS SCHEME.

Denying that the Chinese Government Has Withdrawn Its Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—"The concessions are all right," said Wharton Barker today upon his return from New York, where he had been in consultation with Count Mitkiewicz about the grant of the Chinese Government to his syndicate. Mr. Barker has received letters from Secretary Bayard and information from the Chinese Minister at Washington which finally dispose of the rumors that the concessions had been withdrawn. Had that Government taken any such action the Legation at the National Capital and the Department of State would at once be informed of it. The fact that no intimation of such a thing has reached either Secretary Bayard or the Minister is considered a formal disposition of the story. Mr. Barker said that the details of the organization of the scheme were being proceeded with, and that in a short time the syndicate's plans would be in such shape as to enable it to begin actual operations.

Shot At by an Insane Man.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 11.—A man named Edwardy, in the employ of the Central Railway as an advertising agent, and claiming to be a correspondent of a St. Louis paper, attempted late yesterday afternoon to shoot the proprietor of the Congreso Americano, a saloon on San Francisco street, this city. Edwardy was armed with a carbine and pistol and rode a horse, which, when he fired into the saloon, threw him and he was captured by a policeman. His shot missed and no harm was done. The difficulty between the two men is said to have originated in a game of cards. The prisoner, when interviewed, appeared to be suffering from transient mania. His friends think that he has suddenly gone insane.

Free Chair-Cars to St. Louis.

The Illinois Central is now running elegant reclining-chair cars free between Chicago and St. Louis on night trains in addition to the Pullman buffet sleeper. These cars are of superior make and finish, and are in charge of a colored porter.

Quality and price of furniture is what brings trade to Colby, 217 and 219 State street.

WANTS { WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.
ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Lensman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Bogey, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-first-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 3552—R. C. Nebls, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta Reichel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 2724—F. List.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Truman, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100—southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1558, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.
ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shauer, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—Helmich's Pharmacy.
HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Rice & Schaefer.
HARRISON-ST., West 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 649—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.
JACKSON-ST., West, 660, cor. Ogden-av.—F. A. Lyneman, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 186, southwest cor. Halsted—Geo. F. Wiesack.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Co.
MADISON-ST., West 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1049—B. MacDonald, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208 cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Drug-
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, } gist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 581—Fred D. Pierce, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
WESTERN-AV., 175, corner Adams-st.—Charles E. Matthews & Bro., Druggists.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.
CHICAGO-AV., East, 80, corner Townsend-st.—R. Hanke, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SURBURBAN.
ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—Geo. F. Busse, Druggist.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—F. W. Deutsch, Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A BAY HORSE AND CARRIAGE. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. Apply to D. C. AMES, 870 St. Louis-av., Lawndale.

LIBERAL REWARD FOR RETURN TO 2969 Michigan-av., black Newfoundland dog, white spot on breast and tail.

LEFT ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL TRAIN, ABSTRACT of title to lots in Orvis' Subdivision in Sec. 7, 38, 14. Return to National Safe Deposit Co., in First National Bank Building, and receive reward.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 19 in an office, or as collector. Best of references. Address F 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young man as cashier or assistant in office; experienced. Best of recommendations. F 46, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDINAVIAN who speaks English and German; rapid penman and experienced at figures. Address F 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, strictly temperate man with 12 years' experience in South Water-st. commission business. Address A 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REAL-ESTATE MEN notice—Want inside or outside employment in real-estate office; several years' experience; aged 30 years. Address F 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER copyist, or writer, ten years in one employment. City references. Address F 72, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY expert lady stenographer and typewriter; can write 175 words per minute. F 69, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH GARDENER; 20 years' experience. Best of references given and required. Address F 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO JEWELERS—BY A young man used to engraving script, monograms, etc.; could assist at repairing; is willing to be generally useful. Address F 89, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONEST, ENERGETIC young man; inside work preferred. Good references furnished. GEO. M. LANE, 404 Thirty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 23 years of age, in a wholesale house or other good place as collector or to do outside work; 5 years under last employer. References and bonds. A 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, CAPABLE man of good address; has had ten years' experience in office and on road; is a first-class man for any responsible position. References. F 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER YOUNG man (Danish) in a wholesale or retail store; is not afraid of hard work. Address G 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man (25) to learn bartending; will work for small compensation till business is learned. Security given. G 79, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A lady graduate from Commercial College. References exchanged. K., 212 South Lincoln-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS clerk or bookkeeper. References. 3528 Wentworth-av.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; caligraph experience more an object than salary. Address B. S., 803 West Madison-st.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL, good cook, in American family; North Side preferred. 114 East Chicago-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEDISH GIRLS on the North Side in a small American family. Call Wednesday and Thursday at 286 Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK or as second girl or to do plain sewing. The best of references. Call 3631 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 COOK; NONE BUT the very best American families need answer. F 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK OR DO GENERAL housework. Call at 314 State-st. MRS. DELIA JENKINS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL from Wisconsin to do general housework or second work. F 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK by a competent girl with city references; wages $4; South Side preferred. F 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE SWEDISH girl as cook or general housework in small family. Call at 3138 Fifth-av., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERICAN LADY to take charge of furnished rooms. Can give good reference. F 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COOK, WHERE second girl is kept. References. Call at 224 Elm-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD STRONG GIRL in private family. 181 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR second work or general housework. 170 Elm-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in small family. Address M Y 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL: FIRST-class cook; in private family; references given; South Side preferred. D C 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS girl to cook, wash, and iron. Call at 205 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GERMAN girl for general housework in small family. 198 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD, STRONG GIRL for general housework in a private family. Call at 181 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Call at 123 Erie-st., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, the other to do housework in private family. Call at 3801 Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND WORK OR plain sewing. 3651 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS Scotch cook in a private family. Call at 3854 Forest-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress and second girl. Call at 278 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in small private family. Best references. Address B Q 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GERMAN girl; good laundress and ironer. 3769½ Lake-av.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls; housework or second work; references. Address 14 South Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE girl for general housework in small American family; reference given. 141 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do housework in private family. Call at 2118 Wentworth-av. No cards answered.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse, second work, and assist in plain sewing. References. 3142 Butterfield-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR COOK AND LAUNDRESS, or will do general housework; city or country. References. 171 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO SECOND work. Best references. Call at 2809 Wentworth-av., up-stairs, rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT COOK and laundress and second girl, together or single; references. 2119 Wentworth-av., in rear.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker; sewing in families. F 89, Tribune.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN as seamstress and second work in private family. 2710 State-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT nurse for children or as chambermaid and seamstress; would travel or go in the suburbs. 112 Sedgwick-st., in the rear.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING thoroughly competent, reliable, and well-trained servants of all nationalities, with first-class city references, for the West, North, and South Sides, can obtain such at the Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 10 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING good, competent, well recommended girls of all nationalities, cooks, second girls, laundresses, general house servants, nurses, seamstresses, and women to work by the day, etc., etc., call at my office, 236 Chicago-av. (near Clark). Telephone 3274.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WISHING first-class girls for all branches of housework call at MRS. WEIL'S, 3021 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE HELP—GOOD German or Scandinavian help. Apply at DUSKE'S, 170 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AT MY EMPLOYMENT office I furnish the best kind of girls, suitable for any situation. MRS. JANSEN, 90 North Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRLS waiting for places; all nationalities. Call at 94 Thirty-fifth-st., one-half block west of Cottage Grove-av. Employment Office. MRS. HARTIN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IF YOU WANT servants call at Mrs. Storms', 3108 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A VIGOROUS, ACCURATE, THOROUGHLY-educated, unmarried young man to keep books and help manage an estate. F 63, Tribune.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; MUST SPEAK GERMAN: $12 to $15. Clerks' Agency, 70 Monroe, 6.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH MACHINE: EXPERIENCE unnecessary. Call at 153 Washington-st., Suite 58.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS SALESMAN; must be a good ticket-writer. The Bell Clothiers, 218-220 State-st.

BOYS.

WANTED—SMART, HONEST BOY IN WHOLESALE coffee house; salary $150 per year. Address G 75, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—BAKER—A GOOD BREAD BAKER with steady habits can find steady work the year round; will pay car fare here. For particulars write to ROBT. S. BROWN, National Bakery, 609 Shawnee-st., Leavenworth, Kas.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BELT-LACER. APPLY to Superintendent Pullman Car-Works, Pullman, Ills.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CABINETMAKERS. Apply to W. S. & L. B. WILKINSON, 51 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CARPENTERS. APPLY IN REAR of 2115 Prairie-av.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COACHMAN; SINGLE, strictly temperate, and well acquainted with the city. Address, stating nationality, F 84, Tribune.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—CHICAGO LABOR EXCHANGE—Organized to aid employers in procuring help and employes in securing work in every business and calling of life. The company's aim is to deal in the higher class of help only, leaving common laborers and domestics to local agencies. We solicit orders and applications from towns contributary to Chicago. H. T. Harvey, President; A. A. Barber, Secretary; Geo. W. Imes, Treasurer. Associated offices, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Kansas City. Room 18, 225 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MASON TO SELL A standard Masonic work, copiously illustrated, of inestimable value to every English-speaking member of the Brotherhood. Exclusive territory. Liberal inducements. LOUIS H. EVERTS, Room 56, 58 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO MOUNT RUBBER stamps and work in office; state experience and salary wanted. Address G 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—FARMERS TO MAKE MONEY. ROOM 85, 115 Dearborn-st. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED stationer to act as purchasing agent for a large house. Give experience. Address F 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS house, buyer and manager for notion department; must be energetic and understand the business thoroughly. State where last employed and give references to receive attention. F 74, Tribune.

WANTED—AN OFFICE MANAGER TO TAKE charge of a real-estate and renting agency; must be well acquainted with real estate and renting business and an old resident of Chicago; good salary to right man. GEO. W. COLE, 614 First National Bank Building.

WANTED—A PROMPT, RELIABLE MAN, ONE who is anxious to work himself up; $14 per week. New York Manufacturing Company, 197 East Madison-st., Rooms 7 and 8.

WANTED—A FEW SMART CANVASSERS FOR the city. F 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—LADY CASHIER. MUST BE ACCURATE and have best of reference. Address F 79, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK. APPLY AT 87 Rush-st., front door. Swede or Norwegian preferred. Bring reference.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO go to Evanston to do general housework. Call at 94 La Salle-st., Room 52, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

WANTED—COLORED SECOND GIRL AT EVANSTON. Inquire 22 Fifth-av., Room 7.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS. 26 Thirty-ninth-st. Apply Thursday afternoon.

WANTED—GOOD WAGES TO A GOOD GIRL AT northeast corner Fifty-seventh-st. and Madison-av., Hyde Park.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNDRESS. Apply, with references, 210 Webster-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRL FOR cooking and general housework. 437 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT SECOND work and to assist with children. 33 Bellevue-place, near Oak-st.

WANTED—A SWEDISH GIRL AS COOK AND laundress; small family. 33 Bellevue-place, near Oak-st.

WANTED—COOK IN PRIVATE FAMILY. 2078 Wabash-av., side door.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH AND COOK IN A family of five, where a second girl is kept. 29 St John's-place, corner Fulton-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNDRESS and a second girl willing to assist in washing. Inquire at 2618 Prairie-av.; Protestant preferred.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 377 Superior-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—208 CHESTNUT-ST.—GIRLS CAN learn laundry starching and new-shirt ironing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY BY COMPETENT woman. 3400 State-st., over saloon.

WANTED—LADY, ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT, residing outside Chicago, to represent in her locality an old firm. References. Salary about $50 monthly. J. G. BLANCHARD, Supt., 34 Reade-st., N.Y.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 2248 INDIANA-AV.—Places wanted for cooks, second girls, general housework; Swedish and German help supplied.

LADIES CALL, ONE AND ALL FOR RELIABLE help with references; city or suburbs. 171 South Morgan-st. MRS HEMNLEY.

STORAGE.

CHAS. F. KEELER, CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—60,000 feet light, airy space for furniture, pianos, etc.; low rates; advances made. Telephone 801.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875; for storage of household goods; private compartments.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb 1871. Tel. 4573.

WANTED—STORAGE — 80X100 OR 100 FEET square on first floor suitable for storing thrashing machinery and farm engines. Address 20 North Clark-st., Room 1.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES AND BOILERS—WE MANUFACTURE twenty sizes and styles of engines and boilers from two to twenty-five horse power, both high and low pressure, suitable for every purpose where cheap and reliable power is required. Send for free list. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

WANTED—SIXTY TO EIGHTY HORSE POWER Corliss engine; must be in first-class condition. State price and how long used. Address D G 37 Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FINELY LOCATED CORNER LOT for 99 years, without revaluation, on North Side in choice residence quarter; lot 150x109. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS CORNERS.
WABASH-AV.—Corner near new Auditorium; will sell or lease for 99 years without revaluation; a very desirable corner for a large building.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Corner, with cheap improvements, renting for more than 6 per cent on price asked.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Corner of 57th-st., fronting on the park; very cheap.
HALSTED-ST.—Corner, with good building. Also business lots on 12th, 22d, and 35th-sts. Also a fine residence lot on
ASHLAND-AV.—100 feet, east frontage, choice locality; offered for a few days very cheap.
For particulars call or write to
H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OUR OCTOBER CATALOGUE OF real estate for sale mailed free on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY GOLDY & ZURBURG, 111 LA Salle-st.: Fifth-av., near Harrison-st., stone improvements; a bargain; $27,500. North Clark-st., near Division, brick store and flats, $48,000.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone front house in vicinity of 29th-st., with lot 51x170 ft., and brick barn, $35,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Magnificent new modern house with large lot and fine barn, $65,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Fine modern house on one of the best corners on the boulevard, $75,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Beautiful new house, heated by hot water; perfect interior plan; conservatory for flowers off of dining-room; parlor finished in selected birdseye maple, and other rooms in oak and other favorite woods; very fine; new gas-fixtures go with the house; $30,000.

FOR SALE—NEAR OAKLAND STATION, ON I. C. R. R. and cable-cars—A very desirable residence on a corner; fine neighborhood; also a very cozy home on Drexel-boulevard, near 40th-st.; this is a rare opportunity; also 25 or 50 feet on Drexel-boulevard at $160 per foot.
JAMES HOOD, 22, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NOTICE TERMS OFFERED—NEW 9-room, modern, 22-foot brick house, south front, on 41st-st., first east of Vincennes-av., $5,500: $500 or more cash, $50 per month; near trains and schools; street paved in October.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. IN WOODLAND PARK; WILL give purchaser 5 years' time on all the purchase money if he will build at once, or will lease it for 99 years at $600 per year and taxes without revaluation. Will sell or lease 35 ft. cor. Groveland-av. and 33d-st. on same terms. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—SOUTH PARK-av., near 33d-st., 3-story and cellar brick residence; lower floor finished in hard wood; lot 23x165. House rented for $75 per month.
BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BRICK BASEMENT house, 26-foot lot, 4333 St. Lawrence-av., $4,000. Two-story and brick basement house, 4109 Langley-av., $3,500.
Apply to H. M. BOICE, 4551 Woodlawn-av., or at the office of CUTLER, WHITE & BOICE, west end 18th-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—3336, 3338, AND 3340 RHODES-AV. new modern houses. F. T. HASKELL, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE
AT A GREAT BARGAIN,
SOUTH SIDE.
Rare opportunity to get a nice home cheap; $5,500; 8-room 2-story brick; all conveniences; near steam and cable cars; quiet and nice locality; furnace, gas, and everything complete. Apply to owner,
C. L. EATON,
411 First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY; occupied and rented to one tenant for $5,500; price $87,500. WM. M. BAKER, 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—MICHIGAN-av.-boulevard, north of Thirty-ninth-st., a vacant lot, much below value. BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST 40 FEET FOR THE money on the South Side, next to 3557 Vernon-av.; street paved; water and sewer all in for two houses; price $100 per foot. Apply at 3557 Vernon-av.

FOR SALE—NEW BUSINESS BLOCK ON MAIN thoroughfare, South Side; rents $3,300 at low rental; price $30,000. WM. M. BAKER, 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—NOW IS YOUR TIME—SPEAK UP!
WHAT WILL YOU GIVE FOR
503 Marshfield-av., 3-story brick, in flats.
299 Walnut-st., fine 2-story frame; lot 30x135.
673 and 675 Adams-st., cor. Honore, 50 feet and two houses.
15 Laflin-st., large fine frame house, brick basement, 12 rooms, 2 baths, lot 34x125; good barn.
19 Laflin-st., 3-story brick house, 9 rooms.
If you have from $1,000 upwards in cash and mean business, select one of these and call at once.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., TWO FINE CORNERS between California-av. and park, cheap.
Warren-av., two lots, south front, stone sidewalk, assessment all paid, $70.
Monroe-st., 48x191, east of Kedzie.
Madison-st., 96x191, $100 per foot.
75 feet on Park-av., just east of park; this is offered cheap for a few days.
D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A new, first-class brick flat building, 373 Claremont-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts.; two stories, modern conveniences, large lot; small monthly payments received; rented $480 per year; price $5,000.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY—841 WEST Adams-st., 2-story attic and basement brick house only $6,500; a genuine bargain; want offer.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—206 SOUTH PAULINA-ST.—2-STORY brick; quick cash, $3,750.
989 West Lake-st., brick store; very gilt edge; 10 per cent; net cash, $6,100; incumbered $2,000.
Owner, 18 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., NEAR KEDZIE, A well-built, comfortable stone-front dwelling, lot 25x120, with a part of carpets and furniture for $50. MCAULEY & ELLIOTT, Room 9, 113 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, CORNER OF Lawndale-av. and Polk-st. Address F 88, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
N. w. cor. Michigan-av. and 60th-st., 198x187.
S. e. cor. Michigan-av. and 59th-st., 207x170.
N. w. cor. Michigan-av. and 62d-st., 90x170.
N. e. cor. Michigan-av. and 53d-st., 83x170.
N. w. cor. Michigan-av. and 53d-st., 83x170.
S. w. cor. Michigan-av. and 48th-st., 300x170.
N. w. cor. Michigan-av. and 47th-st., 300x170.
1,475 feet, South Park, Prairie, and Calumet-avs., $25 per foot.
JAMES H. HILL,
Room 1, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE HEART OF KENWOOD—Corner Kimbark-av. and 52d-st., east front, new and beautiful home; choice location; every house in block new and built by owners for their own homes; lot 50x178 to 20-foot alley. For good reasons this house must be sold; 2 stories, basement, and attic; 10 rooms; hardwood finish; everything of most modern pattern. Will be open for inspection every day at 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. If you want a delightful home at cost don't fail to look at it. Good terms. Apply to owner at the house.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN CHOICE LOTS NEAR depot at South Englewood.
500 LOTS DIRT CHEAP.
Less than auction prices for 30 days; $150 upward.
WORTH DOUBLE THAT AMOUNT.
50 NEW HOUSES TO BE BUILT.
Trees, sidewalks, schools, churches, low fares, frequent trains, high, dry lots almost given away; best lots for price in Cook County. Call for plats and free rides on
S. DELAMATER,
56 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE ON WRIGHT-ST., ENGLEWOOD, near 58th-st., large new house and 33-foot lot, only $3,750; very easy terms and monthly payments; would take vacant lot, piano, or horse and buggy for first payment; paved street, sewer, mantels, etc., and near 5-cent trains. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—POSITIVELY SACRIFICED! TO close out remaining lots at once in our subdivision between 44th and 45th-sts., we have just reduced prices below market value on Evans, Langley, Champlain, and St. Lawrence-avs. and 44th-st. Call early and secure a cheap lot. Also bargains throughout Hyde Park in business and residence property.
CRONKRITE & FOUKE,
Corner Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH CHICAGO—NEW HOUSES.
Nos. 8920 and 8922 Exchange-av., 10 and 14 rooms each; lots 37½x125; will be sold cheap for small cash payment down, balance to suit purchaser, or will take well-located vacant lots.
O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—80 ACRES HIGH, DRY land on Ninety-fifth-st., $150 per acre; 5 acres four miles north of the Court House, $11,500; the owner doesn't know the value of these tracts. J. E. NEISWANGER, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK, NEAR THE SOUTH Park Station, on improved street, a very desirable cottage at a bargain. JAMES HOOD, Room 22, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST TEN acres on the West Side, located at northwest corner of Harrison-st. and Crawford-av. (city limits); frame houses can be built. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., COR. 59TH-ST., s. e. f., 300x172 ft. to alley, overlooking the park; very high land, good drainage; cheap.
HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCATION go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON 31ST-ST., CHEAP; $1,000 per acre; call today.
H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—1,000 FEET, 600 FEET DEEP, ON Seventy-ninth-st., macadamized to lake, near Cheltenham Depot and Commercial-av., at $18 per foot. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OAKLAND LOTS AT $55 PER FOOT with water, sewer, gas, and walks paid for; only five left; Pierce-st., east of Vincennes-av.; near school, trains and cable cars; monthly payments; 6 per cent; building permits furnished.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—
AT SOUTH PARK, ON ILL. CENT. R. R.
No. 229 57th-st., new 9-room house, partly hardwood finish, basement, furnace, gas, water, and sewerage; 35-foot frontage; improved street; price $4,500; little cash; balance as rent.
O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500, ½ CASH—STATELY-LOOKING 10-room residence, large barn, acre of land covered by fine trees and shrubbery; near station; first-class suburban service. F 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON 56th-st., near boulevard; depots, sewer, water, walks; 5 cents fare; $475 each; $25 cash, $10 monthly.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
60 or 120 acres southwest of city, with good rail facilities; a bargain.
40 or 80 acres on Halsted, s. e. corner 95th-st.; all ripe for retailing.
HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE — CHEAP GRAND BOULEVARD lots—25 feet adjoining 50 foot-lot, near Oakwood, $100; special corner at 43d-st., 50 or 100 feet, $150; inside lots, $135; see us. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—$55 EACH TO CLOSE OUT. FOR amount advanced; beautiful building lots, worth $100 each, in suburban town only a few minutes' ride from city. Security Bank, 127 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—50 FT., EAST front, Calumet-av., near 52d-st., $37.50 per foot; worth $45. A. M. ENDEL, 2343 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SECURE A BARGAIN—THE BEST investment is 62d-st. lots at $150; $10 cash; $5 monthly; 6c fare. WILSON P. CONOVER, Room 44, 234 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WRIGHTWOOD-AV., EAST LINCOLN-av., 25, 50, or 75 feet, at $60 per foot; easy terms. JAMES H. HILL, Room 1, 77 Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — 200-ACRE FARM, NEAR HOMEWOOD, twenty miles down the Ill. Central R. R., all under cultivation; elegant new brick house; 13 rooms; pressed brick; slate roof; good barn; fine lawn around the house; 10-acre grove. Fare on railroad only 30 cts. This farm can be bought at a great bargain, and on easy terms. For particulars call on the owners, O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHINGTON-st.: Two to five acres in good location convenient to railroad. We have a customer for such property.

WANTED—HOUSE OR VACANT LOT IN NEIGHBORHOOD of Thirty-second-st and Wabash-av.; quick sale. MICK, PREBLE & MICK, Room 11, 177 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMER—5 TO 40 acres on railroad, south, ripe for subdivision. J. H. BISSELL, 52 Major Block.

WANTED—A GOOD RESIDENCE WITH LARGE grounds in C., B. & Q. suburbs; can make quick sale if a desirable bargain. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHINGTON-st.: 50 feet of ground north of 12th and east of Halsted-sts., for from $100 to $200 a foot cash.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ACRE farm in Harper County, Kas., and hotel in Manning, Ia.; for stock of general merchandise. Address Box 48, Ransom, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—WANT HOUSE AND LOT OR other good property in exchange, or will sell; favorable lease and elegant furniture, including silver, linen, etc., of fine residence; 20 rooms; Washington-boulevard; clean and first-class; easy walk from Court-House; paying handsomely over expenses; good home and business; well organized for small family. A 99, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—A THIRTY-FOOT LOT WITH large frame house, on Indiana-av. north of Twentieth for vacant lots and a little money; must trade quick. MICK, PREBLE & MICK, Room 11, 177 LaSalle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD FARM, CLEAR, NORTH Missouri, $2,800. What have you? P.-O. Box 227, Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE
BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession or owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money
CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 LA SALLE-ST.
Advances made at low rates on
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND FINE JEWELRY
which are stored in special vaults.

AS OUR LOANS ARE MADE WITHOUT COMMISSION, and at lower interest than can be obtained from brokers and loan agents, it is to the interest of those who wish to borrow money on their furniture, pianos, notes, houses, etc., to call before borrowing elsewhere. Money always ready, and loans made in any sums without delay. Call at 95 Clark-st., Room 9 Reaper Block.

ATTENTION, CAPITALISTS—$15,000 WILL BUY one-third interest in best stone-quarries in the United States. LIVINGSTON, 79 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,
120 La Salle-st.
Capital.......$500,000.00
Additional liability of Stockholders.. 500,000.00
Interest paid on deposits from day of receipt for full months. Accounts solicited.
D. H. TOLMAN, President. F. E. JENNISON, Cashier.

CHICAGO MONEY TO LOAN — WE HAVE special facilities for making building loans. Money in bank; loans quickly made at low rates. KNOTT & LEWIS, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SOME A1 FIRST MORTGAGES on improved West Side property, in amounts from $300 to $2,000, drawing 7 per cent interest; interest collected free of charge. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

J. S. NORTON, ATTORNEY, 822 OPERA-HOUSE Block, has money in hand to loan at current rates on real estate in Chicago and vicinity.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES—ENDOWMENTS and Tontines; same bought. Send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY at lowest rates. MEAD & COE, No. 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 12 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 6 and 7 per cent; or building loans also.
D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st. (basement).

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL-ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at lowest rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Rooms Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

REAL-ESTATE LOANS AT LOWEST RATES. I. BAUMGARTL, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

SIX PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL estate; building loans made; no delay. J. R. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$600 FOR ONE YEAR; REAL ESTATE security; will give 20 per cent interest if made quickly. A 91, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO BORROW ABOUT $10,000 ON first-class improved city property at 6 per cent without commission. Address F 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—$100; WILL PAY $20 FOR FIVE months; good security. G 77, Tribune office.

$150,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT, AT MARKET rates; money, not "talk." CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH VERBS RAPIDLY LEARNED BY SIMPLE rules, 50 cents. Address 714 Englewood-av., Englewood, Ill.

JUDD'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, 118 EAST Monroe-st.—Bookkeeping, Munson's shorthand, etc., taught by experienced teachers; open day and evening. Call or write.

LESSONS IN PAINTING ON POCELAIN, IN OIL and water colors, pastel and crayon drawing, sketching from nature in oil and waters colors. Apply to INSTITUTE OF OUR LADY, Washington Heights, Ill.

SPEECH IMPEDIMENTS—DR. E. L. RIVENBURGH has made the treatment of stuttering, stammering, and all speech impediments a specialty for the past seventeen years, and has cured nearly seventeen hundred cases. He understands how to treat every case peculiar to its kind, and guarantees satisfaction in all cases. At present there are fourteen receiving treatment at our World's Vocal Institute, southeast corner Washington and Fifth-av., Rooms 16 and 17. Teachers of public schools and interested parties are invited to call and see us.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. We graduate thoroughly trained stenographers. Expert stenographers furnished; also inexpert. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

VOICE BUILDING, STUTTERING, FOREIGN accent, and other impediments corrected; also instruction in elocution. ELOCUTIONIST, 146 State-st., Room 5, Chicago.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NUMBER OF GOOD SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES and buggies taken in exchange for new at low prices. H. B. HILL, 396 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND GOOD-WILL OF a livery stable having one of the best locations in the city. Address Z 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PONY, CART, AND HARNESS AT A bargain. 882 Washington-boulevard.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM—SATISFACTION guaranteed or no pay. For terms and references address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

GENTLEMEN HAVING EITHER DRIVING OR draft horses, buggies, or carriages which they do not wish to carry through the winter, can get their full value in strictly first-class clear South Side suburban realestate, which will bear and to which we invite the closest investigation, and which will be exchanged at its actual cash value; we feel confident that owners can in this way get much better price for their property than by forcing it for cash in the present depressed state of the market, as we have an outlet for the stock in shipment. Please call on or address O. J. BARRETT, Room 13, 86 La Salle-st.

WANTED — TEAMS — ON DEARBORN-ST., north of Harrison; 70c a load and 7 loads a day. WM. KINSELLA.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE—CONSULT MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., near Madison, on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuits, and when to invest or sell real estate; always at home.

LOUISE BENNETT, CLAIRVOYANT, 161 SOUTH Clark-st., Room 12, second flight front.

MADAM SARAH REYNOLD, THE GIFTED mind-reader, has arrived from New York and taken parlors at 16 East 16th-st.; will read your life from the cradle to the grave; can be consulted personally or by letter; from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. office hours.

MADAM HALL, CLAIRVOYANT AND HEALING medium, No. 522 West Madison-st., top floor, rear.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT FORTUNE teller. 445 West Madison-st., third floor.

MADAME VILLERS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT and palm reader, 50 W. Madison-st., Room 5. Call.

MRS. SIGOURNEY, FORTUNE-TELLER; NO humbug; 25c to $1. 361 West Madison-st.

PROF. J. B. JOHNSON, THE WORLD RENOWNED fortune-teller (and astrologer), can be consulted at 104 State or 34 Adams-st., up-stairs; my prices at present will be 50 cents and $1; if by mail inclose $2, giving birthday and year. Come have your future revealed.

HOSPITALS.

DOCTRESS MUELLER, 651 MONROE-ST.—GOOD home for ladies during confinement; skillful; confidential; terms reasonable; adopts infants.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARBORN-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFE WANTED—BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF, with time lock; about 5x4x3 feet. Address J. G. S., 212 Opera-House Building.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THE 16-ROOM STONE FRONT RESIDENCE, 2404 Wabash-av., in excellent condition. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT DWELLING, No. 264 Michigan-av., 14 rooms, containing all modern improvements. Apply to J. M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—12-ROOM HOUSE, NO. 273 THIRTIETH-st., near Michigan-av.; all modern conveniences; rent $65 per month. J. M. GAMBLE & CO., Room 5, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1259 MICHIGAN-AV., VERY DESIRABLE 3-story and basement stone-front dwelling, with brick barn in rear. House has range, furnace, laundry, and all modern improvements. Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—3441 PRAIRIE-AV., 3-STORY AND cellar dwelling, containing all modern improvements, and in first-class condition; rent $50.
A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., FINE FURNISHED house, north of 20th-st., with large grounds, to private family; $300 per month. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—16-ROOM STONE-FRONT HOUSE, NO. 1302 Indiana-av., containing all modern improvements; rent $50 per month. J. M. GAMBLE & CO., Room 5, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD, 2823 AND 2825, two 3-story and basement brick residences, with brick barns, in good order.
D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2947 AND 2951 INDIANA-AV., STONE-fronts, 10 and 14 rooms, in fine order; reduced rent. Room 1, 267 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN 3212 RHODES-av.; furniture for sale; house in fine order; furniture first-class.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front houses, 655 and 663 West Adams-st. JOHN A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 9-ROOM HOUSE ON Washington-boulevard; $30 till May. MARTIN LEWIS, Room 19, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—2-STORY AND CELLAR brick dwellings, 588 and 590 Warren-av.; all modern improvements; keys at 592; good terms to good parties. THOS. HOOD, 721 Opera-House Building, or 701 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—LOVELY MODERN NEW HOUSES—Oak floors and stairs, wood mantels, grates. No basement; furnace and laundry in cellar. 204, 206, 208 South Lincoln-st. Open 10:30 and 2:30.
E. L. STEWART, 118 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1162 GRENSHAW-ST., SIX-ROOM stone-front house, hot and cold water, bath-room, and barn, $30. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

TO RENT—94 DE KALB-ST.—ELEGANT TWO-story stone-front residence; 7 rooms in good order; $36. J. V. A. WEAVER, Room 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—840 ADAMS-ST.—10-ROOM STONE-front house; is in perfect order; rent $40. Apply to DR. SOMERS, Owner, 116 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE WITH 23 ROOMS ON WEST Side, good location, very desirable for boarding-house or small hotel; only responsible party wanted.
H. C. ZULLERMEISTER & CO., 818 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—NEW ELEGANT WHITE-STONE front, 879 Washington-boulevard, 11 rooms, d. and k. on parlor floor; brick barn. C. F. B., 881 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—263 HERMITAGE-AV., 2-STORY BRICK. $35. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 187 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NORTHEAST CORNER OF ST. CLAIR and Ohio-sts., pleasant nine-room private residence with all modern conveniences.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—400 NORTH STATE-ST., A HANDSOME 3-story and cellar house, finished in hardwood, has furnaces, laundry, stationary washstands, and all modern improvements. Will be rented very low to May 1. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE AND WELL ARRANGED 14-room house 386 Ontario-st. Will be put in first-class order; private family only.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—469 LA SALLE-AV., 3-STORY STONE-front dwelling, with large pleasant rooms conveniently arranged; an unusually good house; rent low. NOAH W. BROOKS, Room 116, 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT YOUR OWN PRICE TILL MAY—My home with all improvements and partly furnished, near north end Lincoln Park. Room 47 Honore Building.

TO RENT—727 NORTH WELLS-ST., 2-STORY brick; $35. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 187 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, NO. 3 Carl-st., between La Salle and Wells; $35. Inquire at 364 Division-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—NEAR 50TH-ST., ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL Road, modern 10-room house, No. 24 Madison Park, at $42 per month. Apply at No. 41 in park or to J. H. DUNHAM, 10 State-st.; office hours 11 to 12:30.

TO RENT—NO. 33 MADISON PARK, HYDE PARK,—Brown-stone modern house; good barn and carriage house; rent only $50.
PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS IN the Pullman Building; fire-proof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at room 305.

TO RENT—FLATS, MADISON AND HALSTED-sts., opposite Academy of Music; 3 over U. S. Clothing Store, on corner, $25 and $30. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—TWO CHOICE 5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, convenient to Oakland station, Drexel-boulevard, trains, and cable; bath, range, etc.; reasonable rent. Call at 115 Dearborn-st., Room 80.

TO RENT—SUITES AND FLATS FURNISHED OR unfurnished; housekeeping 2 East Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—$18, $20, $22, FRONT FLATS, 5 ROOMS each. 2632 Cottage Grove-av., 2631 South Park-av.

TO RENT—FLATS, SOUTH SIDE—5 HANDSOME rooms and bath; $25. 3035 South Park-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—734 W. WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO OF the finest flats on the West Side; all conveniences; separate entrances. Call for particulars. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN 7 ROOM FLAT, 163 South Wood-st., near Adams.

TO RENT—BY FAMILY OF THREE PART OF corner flat on West Lake-st., to man and wife who will board family. Reference required. Address G 80, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLATS ON THE first, second and third floors at $55 and $60 each, in St. Benedict Apartment Building, northeast corner Cass-st. and Chicago-av. These choice apartments are within easy walking distance of the business centre, in the best neighborhood on the North Side. Rooms all light and handsome; ash and garbage chutes from each kitchen, wood mantels, steam heat, excellent janitor service, separate laundry, etc.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE
MARQUETTE AND CHARLEVOIX,
corner Rush and Ohio-sts.
These buildings have elevators, janitors, telephones, hot water, etc., and the flats are all light, convenient, and commodious.
J. W. HOWELL, 822 Opera-House Building.

TO RENT—38 PEARSON-ST., NEAR STATE AND Chicago-av., very fine 8-room flat; all improvements, and janitor free. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—557 EAST DIVISION-ST., NICELY-furnished flat of four rooms.

TO RENT—
363 North Wells-st., second flat.......$20
296 North Wells-st., second flat....... 25
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 187 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—247 NORTH STATE-ST., SECOND flat, 6 rooms; splendid light, gas fixtures, bath, etc. $31 per month. Apply to J. K. DWYER, 68 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, within walking distance of State-st. bridge. Families preferred. Permanent lodgers only. References required. Address F 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—219 DEARBORN-AV.—STRICTLY PRIVATE family offer front rooms to family; also single room for gentlemen. References exchanged.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS; HEAT, BATH, etc. The Albany, 101 North Clark-st., Flat O.

TO RENT—ROOMS UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY furnished for housekeeping; light and pleasant. 265 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT rooms at 55 Rush-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS AT 8 WASHINGTON-place, next to Union Club.

TO RENT—400 CHESTNUT-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE, also small room, with or without board.

TO RENT—REASONBLE—A NEATLY FURNISHED front alcove room, suitable for two gentlemen, in private family; gas and bath. References. 227 Oak-st.

TO RENT—A NICE LARGE ROOM, WITH OR without board. 956 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—PALATI LLY FURNISHED ROOMS, apartments, also residence; select parties or company gentlemen; finest cuisine connected. 74 Rush.

ZU VERMIETHEN—EIN MOEBELIRTES FRONT Schlafzimmer für einen Herrn; Gas and Bad; private Familie; eine Treppe auf. Flat 26, 213 E. Chicago-av.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS AT THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—7 EAST CONGRESS-ST., HANDSOMELY furnished alcove, $25 per month.

TO RENT—464 WABASH-AV., HANDSOMELY furnished rooms with bath and steam heat; ten minutes' walk from Palmer House.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS CORNER MICHIGAN-av. and Jackson-st.; one large room suitable for party of gentlemen. Flat 15.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE NICEST SUITES OF rooms in the city, within three blocks of Palmer House; will rent for the winter; strictly private family. G 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—278 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED front rooms, single or en suite.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—WEST SIDD—ONE FIRST FLOOR front room; one alcove third floor; reasonable to right parties. 212 South Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM, closet, for gentleman; modern conveniences; private family. References. Near Monroe and Aberdeen-sts. Address F 92, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, during the encampment, and permanent for winter; we have registered with us the leading select families and best private boarding-houses throughout the city; those who post no cards and do no advertising only through our agency, which is fast growing in public favor; we direct and introduce you for rooms or board and rooms to any part of the city free of charge, thus saving you much time, besides locating you to your taste in a popular and direct business way. Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Renting Agency, Room 9 Adams Express Building.

TO RENT—FIVE LARGE ROOMS, ALL MODERN improvements; no objection to very light housekeeping; private family. Address F 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—
FROM MAY NEXT,
ENTIRE BUILDING,
State-st., opposite the Palmer House, adjoining the Bee-Hive, after May next; the
STORE, BASEMENT, AND SECOND FLOOR,
will be so arranged that it will increase nearly three times the present space.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NEW EIGHT-STORY BUILDING, 233 and 235 Jackson-st., near Marshall Field & Co.'s wholesale store; size 50x82½ feet; passenger and freight elevators, steam heating, etc. Very desirable for wholesale business.
CHARLES GOODMAN, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3223 AND 3225 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—2 new stores, fine for a grocery, bakery, or any retail business, $30. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—STORES 57 AND 65 MARKET-ST., BETWEEN Randolph and Washington; rent low. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE 2628 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.; liberal terms; for grocery and market; also small store, 2630, cheap.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE ON STATE-ST., south of Taylor, suitable for saloon; rent $50 per month. Apply to J. M. GAMBLE & CO., Room 5, 40 Dearborn-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICES IN THE FIRE-proof Counselman Building, n. w. cor. La Salle and Jackson-sts.; two rapid running elevators, steam heat, and fireplaces; electric lights; $15, $18, and $20.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., Agents.
Telephone 425. 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING, SEVERAL offices. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—UNDER HALF-PRICE NOW. SOME good offices and rooms at 167 Washington-st.
DAVID WILLIAMS, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A NEAT FURNISHED front office on La Salle-st.; rent $12.50; elevator. D 60, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—PART OF FIRST FLOOR (1,200 TO 1,500 square feet) and storage room in basement in wholesale district, near Marshall Field & Co.'s new store; steam heat, nice office, vault, elevator, etc. To a desirable party a very low rent will be made. Possession at once or Jan. 1. Address "H." Carrier 51, city.

TO RENT—LARGE LIGHT BUILDING, WITH boilers, engines, elevator; well arranged for shoe factory. F. H. BAKER, 78 La Salle-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—THE LARGE WELL-LIGHTED BASEMENT under Giles Bros.' store, southeast corner State and Washington-sts. Will give long lease at moderate rent to first-class tenant.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board. We are having a good demand of transient, and those wanting to settle down for winter and preferring to rent through our well-established and well-patronized agency. We also have a good demand for furnished houses and flats wanted to rent. Call on the Renting Agency, Room 9, Adams Express Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN, a couple of unfurnished rooms in good location, where stable room is convenient; state price and particulars. F 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms without board to a party of four gentle-men on North Side, between Erie, Dearborn, and diana; furnace or steam heat, hot and cold water; must be first-class. References. F 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED rooms with care for same without board between Superior, Dearborn, and Indiana-sts., by four gentlemen with references; must have all modern conveniences. F 94, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

1 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., CORNER SOUTH Park-av., near Illinois Central trains and cable—Parties desiring warm and comfortable rooms and board for winter can get moderate terms.

10 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST. — COMFORTABLY furnished front rooms with board, at very reasonable terms; within half a minute's walk of Illinois Central station.

135 THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—FRONT ROOM AND board; cable cars near.

255 MICHIGAN-AV.—WARM ROOMS, WITH board, for party of gents or family; terms reasonable.

282 MICHIGAN-AV. — PLEASANT FRONT suites and single rooms, with board.

470 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board; terms moderate.

1208 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND other rooms with board.

1351 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with board, in small, quiet family. References.

1355 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with or without board; reasonable.

1436 MICHIGAN-AV.—BEAUTIFUL ALCOVE and other choice rooms, with board.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—WELL FURNISHED rooms, with board. References exchanged.

2128 AND 2130 MICHIGAN-AV.—AT MRS. Goodrich's—Nicely furnished rooms and first-class table.

2236 MICHIGAN-AV. — PLEASANT ALCOVE; also single rooms, second floor, with board.

2256 WABASH-AV. — FRONT ALCOVE OR square room, elegantly furnished, with best board; moderate terms.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FRONT and back rooms, with excellent board.

3520 LAKE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board.

NORTH SIDE.

88 AND 90 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOME EAST front room, $14. Table board, $4.50.

127 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board. References exchanged.

185 DEARBORN-AV. — DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class accommodations. Board if desired.

NORTH SIDE CENTRAL—PRIVATE FAMILY; handsome south front apartments; excellent table and home comforts. References. F 87, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

94 LOOMIS-ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms for two gentlemen or man and wife; home comforts; a fine location.

385 RANDOLPH-ST. — PRIVATE ENGLISH family, very pleasant front room, well furnished, modern improvements, bath-room adjoining.

LEAVITT-ST., NEAR JACKSON—TO RENT, room and board; man and wife. B Z 71, Tribune.

HOTELS.

ANNA HOUSE, CORNER NORTH CLARK AND Indiana-st.—First-class family hotel, within five minutes' walk of Court-House; transient rates $2 and $1.50 per day.

EXETER HOUSE, NEW EUROPEAN HOTEL, centrally located, 144 and 146 Madison-st., next door to Farwell Hall. Rooms 50c, 75c, and $1 per day.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEAN hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms $2 to $3 per week, 50c and 75c per night.

SHELBURNE—PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL, CHICAGO-av., near State-st.—Board $6 to $10; day-board, $4.50 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGEST and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate. Thomson's restaurant underneath.
SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARDING HOUSE OR ROOMS—IF YOU WANT either see our list; no deposit required; information free. 133 La Salle-st., Room 23.

SUBURBAN.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in private family in Normal Park; all modern conveniences; a comfortable home for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; no children. A 94, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD — FIRST-CLASS, AND FURNISHED apartment for a bachelor; ten minutes' walk from the Post-Office, with a private family. F 62, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR MAN and wife; must be good. Address F 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM BY a gentleman in a strictly private family. Excellent references if desired. F 86, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WITH HOME comforts for two children, boy 11 and girl 9 years old; the suburbs preferred. Address, stating terms and full particulars, F 97, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS, BY A LADY IN A PRIVATE family or good boarding-house, in the neighborhood of Ashland-av. and Adams-st. References given and required. F 73, Tribune office.

ROOMMATES.

WANTED — ROOMMATE WHO IS A TELEGRAPH operator and employed. H Z 26, Tribune.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of Catherine Meehan, daughter of Patrick Meehan and Mary Meehan, his wife, formerly of Durmgur, County of Louth, in Ireland, or of the legal representatives of the said Catherine Meehan, she or they will hear of something to their advantage by applying to Chambers, Bruce & McNab of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, solicitors. Any person who can give any information concerning the present whereabouts of the said Catherine Meehan is requested to communicate at once with the said Chambers, Bruce & McNab at their said address.

PERSONAL—WAITED A MINUTE TOO LONG and lost all trace. Oct. 5.

PERSONAL—C. HAALER: CALL AND SEE ME at the Windsor. WM. HAALER.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—LADIES, SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON the face, arms, and neck removed and the roots instantly killed by the electric needle process, leaving no trace; positively the only remedy which permanently destroys this humiliating blemish.
MRS. DR. GABRIEL,
211 La Salle-av., near Chicago-av.

PERSONAL—PREPARE FOR THE COLD weather by having your windows caulked by DYER & RICE, 2913 Emerald-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS RANGE, WITH WATER-front, new; also bedstead, tables, etc., half-price. Call at 300 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE — A HANDSOME 7-ROOM SECOND floor flat, Washington-boulevard, near Carpenter, new and elegantly furnished, latest modern style; $850 takes entire contents; goods cost $2,600; bills to show; rent $45 a month. ATWATER & CO., Room 9 Adams Express Building.

PARLOR FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER; SOLD on time; business confidential; send postal; will call. Address F 34, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS HEREBY OFFERED to any one having a stock of merchandise who may desire to trade the same for Englewood and Chicago Lawn real estate. Apply at 6522 Stewart-av., front door, Englewood, Ill.

A RARE CHANCE FOR LADY OR GENT TO purchase a first-class small restaurant at a great sacrifice on account of sickness. This is no scheme, but a genuine bargain. Room 1, 192 South Clark-st.

ENTIRELY NEW SPECIALTY FOR THE NOTION or hardware trade can be bought cheap by addressing C 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL TO A warmer climate, a three-quarter interest in one of the best flouring mills in Southern Minnesota; capacity from 50 to 70 barrels of flour, besides feed, etc., good dwelling house, barn, sheds, new warehouse, 16x24, and about 25 acres land. Mill contains: 8 pair Allis rolls, 1 3½ foot middlings stone, 1 3½ foot for corn, feed, rye, etc., 1 double purifier, 1 single purifier, 1 aspirator purifier, 1 bran cleaner, 3 long silk reels, 2 short silk reels, 1 centrifugal, 1 rye and buckwheat belt, 1 separator, 1 cockle machine, 1 smutter, 2 turbine wheels, etc. Reconstructed to the Roller System fall of 1883 by E. P. Allis & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE—A VALUBLE MANUFACTURING plant with all necessary machinery for making threshing machines, horse powers, etc., or any kind of farm implements; buildings of brick and stone, first-class in every particular; railroad facilities excellent, water power abundant and reliable. If in need of a plant for manufacturing of any kind write for information to S. B. HAWKS, Trustee, Marseilles, Ill.

FOR SALE—GERMAN SALOON AND BOARDING-house; excellent location in heart of city; selling from three to five half-barrels of beer per day; this place will stand the closest investigation and will be sold at your own price, as owner is otherwise engaged and cannot give the place any attention. CHARLES MILLER, 24 Times Building.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY OF SHOE FACTORY; everything complete; a bargain if sold at once. Address F 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SMALL SELECT STOCK OF DRUGS. Bargain for one desiring to stock a store. Address O D 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CLEAN STOCK HOUSEFURNISHING goods and tinner's stock, in part or in whole; established business; with or without lease of building. F 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALF OR WHOLE OF A FIRST-class steam printing office; well established; will be sold cheap; part cash or real estate; will bear strictest investigation. E. A. SHERBURNE, 53 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN GOOD-PAYING drug store; fine chance for physician. Address F 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE TILE FACTORY, WELL equipped, including a farm of 82 acres joining the City of Pontiac; convenient to three railroads; will sell on reasonable terms or trade for choice property or Western lands. H. C. BRUNER, Pontiac, Ill.

HALF-INTEREST IN LIGHT MANUFACTURING business; pays over 100 per cent; $250 required. LANDIS & CO., 192 South Clark-st.

MANUFACTURERS—A NEW YORK BUSINESS-man well acquainted with the wholesale and retail staple and fancy grocery trade wishes to represent on commission a good Chicago house for New York City, and if desired Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Boston included. Highest references. Answer immediately. F 90, Tribune office.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED on the Gogebic iron range to make judicious investment in new property; 450 acres of land so lying that one and three-quarter miles in extent are directly on U. S. Geological Survey, outcrop with 60 per cent iron on foot-walls traceable for over one-half mile unbroken and continuous. Samples of ore and plat of lands can be seen at office of ARNOLD & CO., Room 42, 96 La Salle-st. Parties who will invest will be taken to the property free of expense.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, DINING ROOM AND kitchen, 16 room house, full of boarders. M W 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DINING-ROOM SEATING 60 PEOPLE, unfurnished; big money can be made by first-class party; cheap rent. Inquire at 474 and 476 Wabash-av., Room 3.

WANTED—MANUFACTURERS NOTICE—SOLE agency for Pacific Northwest in special line. Address, with particulars, J. OTTO HUNICKE, Box 900, Portland, Ore.

WANTED—RETAIL DRUG STORE; MUST state price, rent, location, etc. All correspondence confidential. Address F 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 133 LA SALLE, ROOM 23; IF YOU have anything to sell will find you buyer without charge; try us.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT — A PHOTOGRAPHIC gallery in a good locality. Address WAY & FLETCHER, 148 State-st.

$500 BUYS A FIRST-CLASS FRUIT STORE on N. Clark-st. doing a good business. GOLDY & ZURBURG, 111 La Salle-st.

$650 BUYS OFFICE BUSINESS PAYING OVER $150 per month. Investigate at once. Room 3, 194 South Clark-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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Editor Ray's Opinions on New York.

Shelbyville (Ind.) Democrat: After a sojourn of several weeks in New York City, Saratoga, Albany, and other places, we are satisfied that the result in New York this fall is of a very doubtful character. President Cleveland and his friends have complete control of the State Committee and of the machinery charged with the carrying on of the campaign. The friends of Gov. Hill desired that the committee should be made up of the friends of the Administration. At Saratoga an apparent strife between the friends of Hill and Cleveland existed, but the friends of Hill understood perfectly well that the Governor did not want to control the committee. The President, the officeholders, and the friends of the Administration were purposely given full sway and complete control. The Saratoga convention in every respect was a Cleveland convention, and so regarded by the country. In short, the Administration and the President were then and there indorsed in such a manner as to lead the Democracy of the country to expect that New York this fall will add its approval to that Administration.

The Administration is now on trial.

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